INTERNATIONAL

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Austria ..... 6 S | Libya ..... 9 Piast.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg ... 10 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 1.25 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
France ..... 1.00 Fr. | Netherlands .. 0.85 Fler.
Egypt ..... 12 P.T. | Nigeria 2/6
Germany ..... 0.75 D.M. | Norway ..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain ..... 1/6 | Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
Greece ..... 8 Drs. | Spain ..... 15 Ptas.
Iran ..... 20 Rials | Sweden ..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Ireland ..... 1/9 | Switzerland .. 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy ..... 130 Lire | Turkey ..... 2.50 T.L.
Israel ..... I.£1.00 | U.S. Military 30.15
Lebanon ..... 75 P. | Yugoslavia ..... 3.00 D.

ER — PARIS: Clouds, occa- ...p. 50-57 (10-13). Tomorrow ...erday's temp. 45-34 (7-1). ...rk sunny intervals. Temp. ...w occasional showers. Tem- ...(5—1). CHANNEL: Bright ...idiness. Temp 51-46 (10-8). ...nal showers. Temp. 57-43 ...mp. 58-50 (15-10). WEATHER — PAGE 2

Father of President, 2 Senators

...eph Kennedy, 81, Dies, ...amily at His Bedside

...ORT, Mass., Nov. ...eph P. Kennedy, ...aire father of a ...wo U.S. senators ...alled family, died ...h of the fabulous ...who lost two sons —one a president and the other a senator—to assassins' bullets, had been an invalid since he was felled by a stroke nearly eight years ago.

Death came at 11:05 a.m. after Mr. Kennedy, who was U.S. ambassador to Great Britain at the start of World War II, suffered the latest in a string of heart attacks Saturday.

A family spokesman issued the following statement:

"Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy died peacefully today at his home in Hyannis Port. He was 81 years old.

"Mr. Kennedy was pronounced dead at 11:05 a.m. by his physician, Dr. Robert D. Watt. With him at the time of his death were his wife and members of his family."

"I don't believe he ever regained consciousness," the spokesman said.

Private funeral services will be held Thursday. Richard Cardinal Cushing, of Boston, longtime friend and spiritual adviser, will celebrate the mass at nearby St. Francis Xavier Church. Burial will be in the family plot in Holyhood cemetery in Brookline.

Obituary—Page 4.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., his lone surviving son, spent the night at his father's bedside and was with the senior Kennedy when he died.

Among those also at Mr. Kennedy's bedside were his 78-year-old wife Rose; his three daughters, Mrs. Sargent Shriver, Mrs. Stephen Smith and Mrs. Peter Lawford; three daughters-in-law, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, Mrs. Ethel Kennedy and Mrs. Joan Kennedy; two sons-in-law, Mr. Smith and Mr. Shriver; and Ann Gargan, a niece and his constant companion and nurse since his 1961 stroke.

Family sources said the last rites of the Catholic Church were administered to Mr. Kennedy two or three times within the last month.

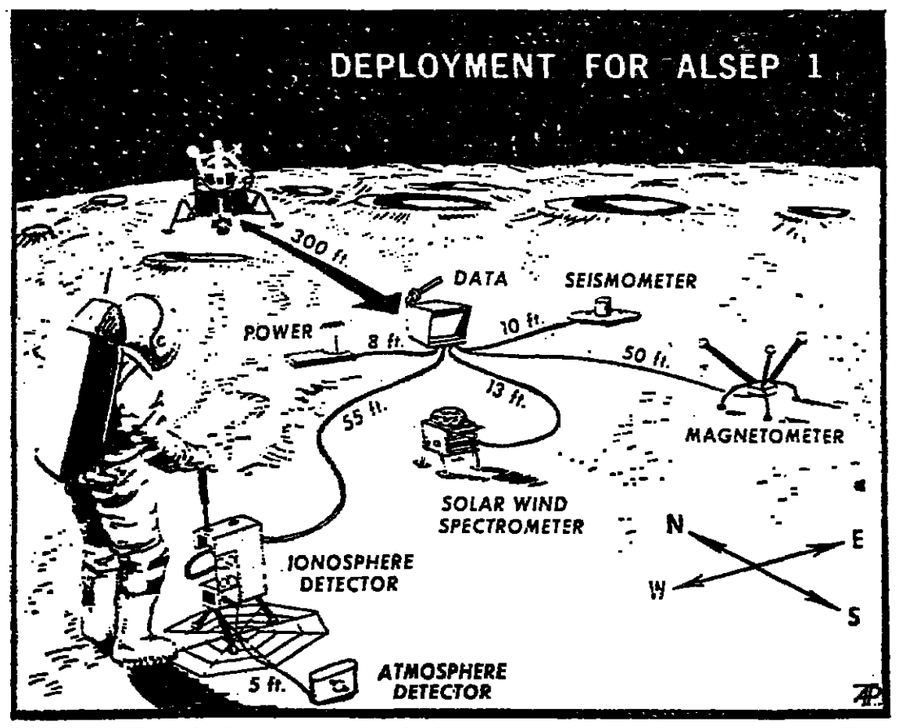
United Press International.

INAUGURATION—Joseph P. Kennedy, ...terday, is shown here watching the Janaugural parade with President Kennedy.

United Press International.

...ennedy (left) walks along the beach at Hyannis Port with daughters ...n Smith (center) and Mrs. Patricia Lawford after the death yesterday.

Apollo Goes Into Lunar Orbit; Two Astronauts to Land Today



INFORMATION CENTER—This sketch, based on NASA reports, shows how Apollo-12 astronauts plan deployment for their Advanced Lunar Surface Experiment Package (ALSEP). The array of scientific instruments is expected to beam data back to earth for at least one year. The package includes a seismometer, a lunar ionosphere detector, a magnetometer, a solar wind spectrometer and an atmosphere detector.

On a Perfect Course, Intrepid 'Ready to Go'

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Apollo-12 coasted in orbit around the moon tonight, "ready to go" for man's second touchdown on the lunar surface.

"We've checked all the things we're supposed to, and they're all ship-shape," radioed Lt. Comdr. Alan L. Bean after a final inspection of the lunar lander. "We're ready to go."

With a 16 1/2-hour working day behind them, Comdr. Bean, Comdr. Charles (Pete) Conrad and Comdr. Richard F. Gordon settled down at 1252 Greenwich mean time for an eight-and-one-half-hour sleep in lunas orbit, awakening at 2115 to a reveille call from Houston.

In the middle of the sleep period, Comdr. Bean awakened and asked ground controllers to keep an eye on the guidance rockets on the spacecraft because "we seem to be firing a little more . . . around the moon than we had imagined."

This was a reference to the guidance thrusters which automatically fire to keep the orbit in trim.

After double-checking the thrusters, ground controllers reported that the thruster activity was within acceptable margins.

Comdr. Bean also asked how often to take decongestant tablets to counteract a stuffy nose he said had been bothering him since launch.

"I don't know whether I have a cold or anything," he said. "My ears are sometimes clear and sometimes are not."

Doctors told him to take a tablet every eight hours and Comdr. Bean went back to sleep.

20 Critical Hours

The 20 hours after the rest period were to be the most critical of the ten-day mission.

Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean, in the lunar lander called Intrepid, will separate from the command ship dubbed Yankee Clipper and pilot their frail craft to a pinpoint landing on the moon's Sea of Storms. Before they sleep again, they will spend three-and-one-half hours on the moon's rugged terrain, deploying the scientific instruments which are the main purpose of Apollo-12.

Today was the day of transition for the astronauts. Yesterday they were tourists, merely enjoying the flight to the moon. Tomorrow they will be scientists, making man's first systematic exploration of the moon. Today they sounded like a mixture of the two—tourists with a scientific bent.

Behind the moon and out of contact with earth, the astronauts today fired their big command-ship engine twice, first for the life-or-death maneuver which put them into lunar orbit and second to refine that orbit's path to an apogee of 63.8 nautical miles and a perigee of 54.3.

"The Yankee Clipper has arrived with Intrepid in tow," Comdr. Conrad told the world after the lunar orbit was accomplished.

Comdr. Gordon told space control after the first lunar orbital insertion burn (LOI) that orbit had come almost exactly as planned.

Houston had to wait for 15 minutes to learn whether the burst—which reduced speed from 8,146 miles per hour to 5,470—had been successful. The news was good.

However, disaster was never far away. Unlike Apollo-11, Yankee Clipper would not have returned automatically to earth if the engine had failed. An over-long burn could have meant the craft would have become marooned in the solar system.

The orbiting maneuver accomplished, the astronauts relaxed again, taking TV pictures of the moon and enjoying the view themselves.

"Like all other troops who have just arrived, we're plastered to the windows, looking," said Comdr. Conrad.

Less than a dozen "troops" have shared first hand what they saw: the cloudless moon less than 70 miles below.

"It almost looks like somebody took some cake icing and spread it with a big knife, laid it all around," said Comdr. Bean, "and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Apollo Unaffected By Solar Flare

HOUSTON, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—The space agency said today it was monitoring a relatively small solar flare on the sun's surface but said radiation from it posed no danger to Apollo-12.

The flare had been called "moderate" earlier but when sensors on the ground and on two earth satellites failed to report any radiation from it, the agency downgraded it. There was no radiation reported from sensors on Apollo-12.

[The Associated Press reported from London that the Jodrell Bank radio-astronomy station said tonight reports from Athens of a spot group on the sun indicated it was "a pretty big spot." Prof. Graham Smith said such a large sun spot group was liable to produce a flare which could be seen by any observer.]

But Discussions Are Kept Secret

Cordial Note at U.S.-Soviet Talks

By John W. Finney

HELSINKI, Nov. 18 (NYT).—The U.S. and Soviet delegations to the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) began their working sessions today.

With an air of cordiality, the two sides met for an hour and a half at the U.S. Embassy. It was agreed that they would hold their second session on Thursday in the Soviet Embassy, three blocks away in the diplomatic section of Helsinki.

In keeping with mutual pledges of secrecy—pledges thus far being scrupulously observed by both sides—the subjects of discussion in the first working session were not announced.

Because of the tight secrecy, the large international group of reporters was forced to rely on comments overheard at cocktail parties for insights into the course of the talks.

At a reception given this afternoon by Urho Kekkonen, President of Finland, Gerard C. Smith, head of the U.S. delegation, was overheard saying:

"We should have something in two or three weeks and then we will take a long vacation." This was in line with American as well as apparently Soviet expectations that in a relatively brief preliminary round of discussions the two sides should be able to work out an agenda for substantive discussions, which probably will begin in January.

Whether these discussions would be shifted to Vienna—as privately hoped and anticipated by American officials—is becoming a delicate diplomatic question. The Finnish government has worked overtime to be a hospitable host and is beginning to take umbrage at repeated published suggestions that the talks will be moved to the Austrian capital.

A perhaps revealing comment on the mood of the talks was made last evening by Vladimir S. Semyonov, the head of the Soviet delegation, at a reception given by the Finnish Foreign Ministry. Mr. Semyonov, who is pleasantly surprising the American delegation with his conviviality, asked a newsman: "See, are we not saying the same thing?"

Mr. Semyonov was referring to the opening statements yesterday, including a message from President Nixon to the American delegation. To American as well as Soviet officials, one of the striking features was the similarity in language being used by the two sides to describe the objectives of the talks.

Both sides, for example, are emphasizing the "preliminary" nature of the opening round, designed to work out the framework for future substantive discussions. This should mean that contrary to the fears of some American disarmament specialists, the Soviet Union would not take exception if the U.S. delegation carried through its plan to offer no specific proposals at the opening round.

Egyptian Commandos Attack Israeli Military Post in Sinai

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Egyptian commandos struck again last night at Israeli positions in the Sinai Peninsula, bombarding the Israeli military governor's residence and fuel depots in the coastal town of el-Arish, according to Egyptian military spokesmen.

The raid, about 90 miles east of the Suez Canal, followed a penetration early Sunday by Egyptian frogmen into the southern Israel port of Elath to fix explosives to Israeli vessels.

The commandos who attacked el-Arish last night, according to a communiqué, landed by boat near the target area and fired volleys of rockets at the objectives. Fuel depots were said to have been set afire.

All the commandos were reported to have returned safely from the mission.

[Israeli military spokesmen reported four Israeli soldiers and a woman were wounded, United Press International reported.]

In new tactics of carrying the battle with Israel beyond the Suez Canal front, the Egyptian Navy ten days ago undertook its first offensive action since the 1967 war by bombarding Israeli positions in the northern Sinai near the Mediterranean coast.

The frogman raid at Elath is being acclaimed in Egypt and other Arab countries as a particularly successful operation reflecting strides made by the country's armed forces in recovering from the 1967 defeat.

According to an interview published by al-Ahram, the semi-official Cairo newspaper, the commandos landed by helicopter in mountains near Elath, made their way by foot to the Gulf of Aqaba and then paddled toward the port in a rubber boat.

About 800 yards from the three target vessels, according to the unidentified lieutenant who commanded the mission, the frogmen left the boat and swam underwater to the ships.

Cairo communiqués said the raid was aimed exclusively at ships that had taken part in an Israeli commando operation Sept. 9 against Egyptian positions along the western shore of the Gulf of Suez. Egyptian communiqués say that the explosives sank the three ships.

[Israel might hold Jordan responsible for the mine attack, a senior Israeli officer indicated to-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 2)

Continued

...mese Farmer Recounts ...s of Alleged Massacre

South Vietnam, —The farmer dug his black pajamas ...ngers, withdrew a ...pped in plastic and ...graph of two girls. ...y daughters," said "They were killed ...us the day of the ...us my aunt."

...spatch from Wash- ...ecision is expected ...hether a U.S. lieu- ...staff sergeant will ...ged on charges of ...the case.]

...ough an interpret- ...Truong An's 1,300 ...day what had hap- ...e alleged massacre ...1968. Some details ...r stories were es- ...ne.

...ms had come to ...before." Mr. Chuc ...had always been ...no reason to fear ...ing breakfast that ...suddenly artillery ...f them, started ex- ...nd. It lasted may- ...We hid in bun- ...ht helicopters land- ed and American troops came into the village.

"They ordered us out of our homes. Everyone—old men, children, women with babies. They marched us a few hundred meters and told us to squat down. Still we had no reason to be afraid. Everyone was calm."

"All the Americans had rifles. They set up one gun with legs that I had never seen before. Now the people were crying and begging. One monk showed a soldier his identification papers, but the American just said, 'Sorry.'

"Then shooting started. I was wounded in the leg. I was covered by dead bodies but I dared not move. I stayed there for about one hour until the soldiers walked away toward the sea. When it was quiet, the survivors, maybe 30 of us, ran to the Son Thanh marketplace one kilometer away for help."

Another survivor, Do Thi Hoai, 40, said the villagers returned to bury their dead in a mass grave. Some villagers said 300 had been killed, others said almost 600.

They said there had been no provocation for the attack. They discussed it with their village chief

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Thieu Planning Full Inquiry in Alleged Massacre

SAIGON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Sources close to President Nguyen Van Thieu reported today that he was preparing to order a full investigation by the South Vietnam joint general staff into reports that perhaps as many as 567 villagers were killed by American troops in one hamlet during a "search and destroy" action.

The case was brought to the president's attention after reports in the American press that the Army was holding up the discharge of 1st Lt. James L. Calley jr. pending an inquiry into the suspected mass murder.

Meanwhile, American military spokesmen continued their silence on the case, citing the fact that the Army is still conducting an investigation. U.S. Embassy spokesmen said Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker had not been aware of the case until last week's newspaper reports. It was learned, however, that the Army investigation into Lt. Calley's alleged actions has been under way for several months.

British Animal Lovers Outraged

All the Queen's Horses Face Grisly Finish

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP).—Britain's most famous ceremonial horses—those majestic steeds that carry the queen's splendidly uniformed bodyguards—may be winding up as steaks in Continental restaurants.

A disclosure today that the Household Cavalry is selling its old horses to slaughterhouses aroused the fury of British animal lovers. The horses, ridden by troops and gold-trimmed trumpeters in plumed helmets, are feature attractions in the Changing of the Guard, coronations and all state processions.

A Ministry of Defense spokesman confirmed reports that some overage Household Cavalry horses were being sold for slaughter. Few Britons would ever knowingly eat horsemeat, but it is a common dish on the Continent and that is where the carcasses are believed to go.

Emergency Meeting

Top officials at the Ministry of Defense called an emergency meeting this morning to deal with the report, which began with a front-page headline in the Daily Mirror saying, "Queen's Horses to Be Sold for Meat."

Buckingham Palace kept aloof from the fray. A spokesman for Queen Elizabeth II said only: "It has nothing to do with us—it is an army matter."

The Mirror said about 60 horses a year were retired from the Household Cavalry and from the Royal Horse Artillery.

In recent months, the Mirror said, about 15 of these were sold to riding clubs and the rest were killed in slaughterhouses.

The Defense Ministry spokesman said, "The horses have been conditioned all their lives to parades and the noise of London. They would not be at all happy to retire into the quiet of the countryside, and we think this is the most humane end for them."

In Message to Congress

Nixon Asks for Power to Give Trade Breaks to U.S. Firms

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (WP).—President Nixon asked Congress today for authority to reduce tariffs by a modest amount and at the same time requested new powers to protect industry and labor damaged by foreign competition.

In a special message to Congress, the President affirmed his support of a "freer" trade policy, arguing that trade restrictions would add to domestic inflation and jeopardize America's competitiveness in world markets.

The United States must seek expansion of world trade "even as we also seek the dismantling of those other barriers—political, social and ideological—that have stood in the way of a freer exchange of people and ideas, as well as goods and technology," the President said. "Our goal is an open world," Mr. Nixon said.

The chances for quick passage of the President's proposals by Congress are slim. The House Ways and Means Committee is not expected even to hold hearings on the trade package until 1970.

No Power to Make Cuts

The President requested authority to negotiate tariff cuts of up to 20 percent or where very low tariffs exist to negotiate reductions of two percentage points.

He has no power now to negotiate tariff cuts, but he said he needed such power—and would use it sparingly—when necessary to obtain reciprocal concessions either in the form of a reduction of tariff or nontariff barriers to American trade.

To study long-range problems of trade policy, Mr. Nixon said he would name a commission on world trade to analyze the problems the nation will face in the next decade.

The President appealed to Congress to eliminate the American selling price system of customs valuation, which means that a tariff valuation is made on the basis of the American selling price rather than on the actual price of the imported product.

Removal of the American selling price, although it applies to only a few goods, would bring reciprocal reductions in nontariff barriers on American exports, he said.

In a concession to protectionist sentiment in Congress, the President proposed a liberalization of the escape clause to give domestic industry relief whenever increased imports are the primary cause of actual or potential injury. Under present law, relief can be granted only if damage is directly related to a tariff reduction.

Mr. Nixon also proposed that firms and workers be considered eligible for federal adjustment assistance when increased imports "are found to be a substantial cause of actual or potential serious injury."

Apollo-12 in Lunar Orbit; Astronauts Ready to Land

(Continued from Page 1)

then somebody shot some BBs (small pellets) into it.

"It really is beautiful."

Comdr. Conrad, asked to describe the lunar color, said, "At first it had a very, very light gray-concrete appearance. Now it's changing. It still looks like concrete, but it has a touch of brown in it now . . . If I wanted to look at something that I thought was the same color as the moon I'd go out and look at my driveway."

Describing the slightly darker green in the Sea of Fertility, he added: "Looks like the beach sand down at Galveston, whenever it's wet."

Commented Houston: "Okay, we had a team of geologists checking your driveway. We'll send them to Galveston now."

Rocks and Rilles

For half an hour, the astronauts shared their view with earthmen, beaming color television pictures back to the home planet. Scientifically-based observations jostled with their tourist impressions. They described possible volcanic vents, fault-caused valleys called grabens, fractures running through craters and long trench-like features called rilles.

Later, Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean spent more than an hour checking the power and communications systems aboard Intrepid, using the moon-lander's internal power for the first time. Everything was in order.

Before going to sleep, however, Comdr. Conrad reported a problem caused by his medical monitoring equipment. "I had to move one of the leads" (electric connections to his body), he said. "For some reason, it reacted on my skin and it's all welled up into a bunch of blisters and I had to move it."

The astronauts awakened tonight to begin preparations for the longest 30 hours of their lives.

While Comdr. Gordon remains circling in Yankee Clipper, Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean will fly Intrepid on a streaking, downward-curving course on which one error could mean disaster.

Trek to Surveyor

In one of those craters stands Surveyor-3, the robot spacecraft which landed there two-and-one-half years ago. One secondary mission of Apollo-12 is to reach Surveyor-3 on foot and bring back its television camera and three other parts.

During their 32 hours on the moon's surface, Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean will also:

- Conduct two moon "walks," each lasting from three-and-one-half to four hours, ranging up to half a mile from their spacecraft.
- Set up a nuclear-powered scientific station designed to operate for a year, detecting moonquakes, measuring magnetic forces, examining the thin lunar atmosphere and studying the stream of gases blowing from the sun.
- Carefully collect 100 pounds of rock samples, twice the amount of Apollo-11's random collection.

At 0416 GMT tomorrow, Comdr. Gordon will separate Yankee Clipper from the frail Intrepid, back his bullet-shaped craft 40 feet from the lunar lander and then fly around it, his television camera on, to make certain everything is in order.

At 0545 GMT, Comdr. Conrad will fire Intrepid's main descent engine to drop into a lower orbit. At 0642 GMT, the flight's longest 11 minutes begin as Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean fly Intrepid to the surface with a surgeon's touch.

Their landing is set for 0653 GMT, making Comdr. Conrad and Comdr. Bean the third and fourth men ever to set foot on a world other than earth.

Too Much Gunk

HOUSTON, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—A planned color television transmission of a view of the moon from the Apollo-12 was canceled last night because of problems with the sun's glare on a spacecraft window.

The window was encrusted with ice droplets formed following the moonship's rainy lift-off from Cape Kennedy on Friday.

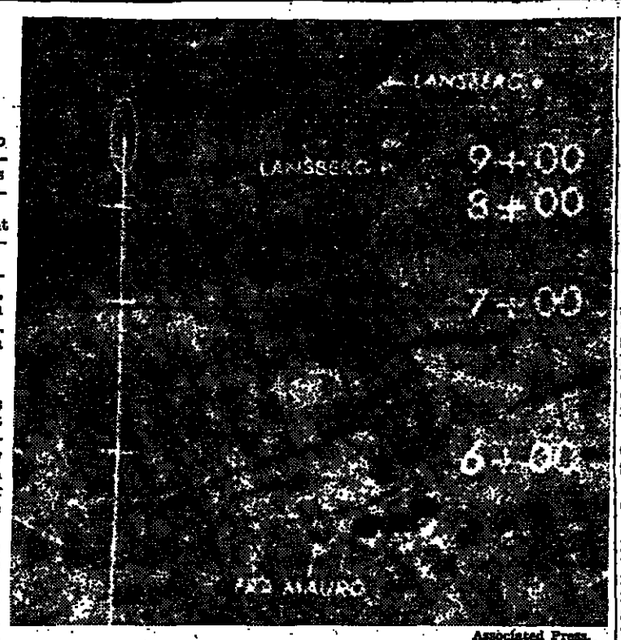
"The window has so much gunk on it I don't think the TV would look too good," Comdr. Conrad reported. The hatch window was the only one available for a TV transmission while the high-gain TV antenna was pointed towards earth.

Virginia Town Fears Moon-lash

EGGBORNSVILLE, Va., Nov. 18 (AP).—This isolated mountain community of 50 is preparing for the worst from Apollo-12. After all, they'll tell you, after Apollo-11 landed on the moon, Eggbornsville had the worst rains and floods in its history.

Some residents spent last weekend stocking up food, water and wood in preparation for what one resident has predicted will be "the worst blizzard since '98." One elderly woman growled: "They [the scientists] don't know what they're doing. They're foolin' around with things that don't concern them."

A neighbor was also stocking her house with provisions. "If them nasty-nauts keep messin' around up there, they're going to set the world on fire," she said.



Associated Press.

MOON DESTINATION—The white line at left of this charted terrain is the route Apollo-12 astronauts will take in descending to their landing site (elongated ellipse) in the Ocean of Storms. Figures at right are minutes from powered descent initiation.

Apollo-12 Moon Walk to Push Margin of Error to New Limit

By Victor Cohn

HOUSTON, Nov. 18 (WP).—Man is expected to step again onto the dangerous moon early tomorrow.

This time he will seek to push to a new limit his ability to function there—function and survive.

After the Apollo-11 lunar adventure, astronauts and space officials exulted that getting around proved "no problem." None of the many feared dangers—poor footing, weird vision, some odd reaction to one-sixth gravity—crippled Neil Armstrong or Col. Edwin A. Aldrin.

But on Apollo-12's launch day, Rocco A. Petrone, the new Apollo program director, took pains to remind the world: "This is still risky business. The margins for error are still as small as they ever were."

To Push Margins

Apollo-12 will push the margins. Specifically, Comdr. Charles Gordon jr. and Lt. Comdr. Alan Bean will spend 31 1/2 hours on the moon—if they can. Their operations plan calls for them to spend two periods—one of 3 hours 25 minutes, one of 3 hours 17 minutes—outside their landing craft. They will try to extend each period by 30 minutes. Mr. Armstrong and Col. Aldrin were out for just 2 hours 32 minutes.

Comdr. Gordon and Lt. Comdr. Bean are authorized to walk as far as 3,000 feet—just over half a mile—to reach the old Surveyor-3 unmanned moon lander. Even if they land no place near Surveyor-3, they intend to stretch their legs to the utmost, just to do the best job possible. Neil Armstrong walked only 250 feet.

Col. Aldrin has warned: "You cannot always tell by looking at the terrain what the exact resistance will be as your foot sinks into a point of firm contact. So one must be quite cautious in moving around."

He also spoke of difficulty just in detecting horizontal—"I think this is due to a decrease in the clues a person has to which way is up." He had to keep leaning from one side to the other to estimate his center of gravity.

Trouble in Navigating

Mr. Armstrong admitted that he had some trouble navigating: telling just where he was and was heading. This is because the moon's constantly up and down terrain obscures vision—the moon's surface is really a series of craters and crater rims, and its pronounced curvature also obstructs any long view.

This extreme curvature and up-and-down terrain also made it hard to spot little craters ahead: potential leg-breakers.

Some more potential problems:

- Lunar dust. There is still much worry in some minds about the moon's graphite-like dust layer. Col. Aldrin—assigned to evaluate motion on Apollo-11—reported that his feet never sank more than four inches, and then only when he walked along the slopes of small craters. As he walked there, however, "it would tend to produce a slight sideways motion."
- The lunar surface is slippery, it turned out, because the lunar soil, as analyzed by scientists, turned out to be some 50 percent glass, in the form of tiny globules, bits of rock melted by meteorite impacts. These naturally produce a slippery feeling.

Slipperiness or not, the Apollo-12 men want to investigate some much larger craters. If they go after Surveyor-3, they must walk 150 feet down the 12 to 14-degree slope of a 650-foot-wide crater, 50 feet deep. "The real problem," says Comdr. Conrad, will not be the steepness "but how the bearing strength is." For safety here, the astronauts will be tethered together at least at the start with a 30-foot alpine-like tether.

Comdr. Conrad may have to keep returning to the surface to maintain radio contact with Houston—a requirement. If this proves necessary, the astronauts will have to let loose the tether.

It is on such crater slopes that some mission planners wonder especially about deep lunar dust. Prof. Thomas Gold of Cornell University thinks there "might well be" substantial areas on the moon where astronauts will sink in at least five to eight inches. There is also some evidence of landslides on crater rims.

Throughout all activity, the medics on the ground will be watching for signs of fatigue. Fatigue inside a space suit could fog and blind a tired lunar traveler. In weightless space, EVA—extra-vehicular activity — proved surprisingly fatiguing, causing great heat and on one frightening occasion, visor fogging.

Despite all these bugaboos, there is great optimism. After all, Mr. Armstrong and Col. Aldrin did not sink into the surface. They were able to walk and keep their balance. They got home.

Dr. A. Duane Catterson, Dr. Berry's deputy, believes the Apollo-12 moonwalkers' greatest physiological difficulty will be in getting some rest.

Mr. Armstrong and Col. Aldrin tried to sleep curled up in the lunar module. Old Navy men Conrad and Bean will be provided with a vast improvement: two hammocks.

Apollo Schedule

HOUSTON (AP).—*Here are highlights of the next two days of the Apollo-12 flight to the moon.*

Today

0001 GMT—Comdr. Charles Conrad jr. and Lt. Comdr. Alan L. Bean re-enter landing craft to start final preparations for landing.
0412 GMT—Forty-minute telecast showing Comdr. Conrad and Lt. Comdr. Bean, in Intrepid, uncouple from Yankee Clipper, as seen out command ship window.
0416 GMT—Landing craft and command ship undock.
0446 GMT—Comdr. Richard F. Gordon triggers command ship's maneuvering rockets to pull away from Intrepid.
0545 GMT—Intrepid's main braking rocket triggered 28 seconds to begin drop towards moon's Ocean of Storms.
0642 GMT—Landing craft's braking rocket fired for critical 11-minute burn to settle astronauts to surface.
0653 GMT—Landing on surface.
0900 GMT—Final preparations begin for moon walk.
1042 GMT—Intrepid cockpit depressurized.
1102 GMT—Comdr. Conrad eases out hatch, activates TV camera to show him descending ladder to surface, picks up rock sample.
1132 GMT—Lt. Comdr. Bean exits and descends ladder to surface. He and Comdr. Conrad spend next three hours taking pictures, erecting American flag, setting up scientific experiments and collecting rocks.
1418 GMT—Comdr. Conrad and Lt. Comdr. Bean re-enter Intrepid and close hatch, ending first moon walk.
1520 GMT—Crew begins one-hour dinner period, then loads new oxygen supply in life-supporting backpacks in preparation for second moon walk, to begin at 1238 GMT Thursday.
1714 GMT—Start of nine-hour rest period during which Comdr. Conrad and Lt. Comdr. Bean sleep on hammocks inside Intrepid.

Tomorrow

0217 GMT—Comdr. Conrad and Lt. Comdr. Bean end rest period, begin one-hour dinner period, then prepare for second moon walk.
0532 GMT—Intrepid hatch opened and Comdr. Conrad exits to begin second moon walk. During next three hours, 15 minutes, Comdr. Conrad and Lt. Comdr. Bean gather rocks after first documenting photographically each one's position on the surface, walk to Surveyor-3 spaceship and snip pieces off it to return them to earth.

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'Revolted' by What Happened

Ex-GI Wrote Letters About Alleged Massacre

CLAREMONT, Calif., Nov. 18 (UPI).—An ex-GI whose letters apparently triggered an investigation into the alleged massacre of hundreds of Vietnamese civilians by U.S. soldiers said yesterday that he learned of the episode from men who were there.

Ronald Ridenhour, 23, a sophomore at Claremont Men's College, said he mailed letters last April 2 to President Nixon, Secretary of State William Rogers, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and more than 20 congressmen and senators describing what he had heard.

First Lt. William L. Calley jr., of Miami, is under pre-trial investigation in the alleged mass murders.

Mr. Ridenhour believes the incident was not unprecedented.

"But what you know and what you can prove are two separate things," he said. "Pinkville [GI name for the Vietnamese village involved] can be proven. I think some of the men who were there who refused to take part are going to speak up."

Sees 'Tacit Approval'

"The ones who didn't participate weren't disciplined but they also weren't promoted. I think it had the tacit approval of those higher up. I think Calley is small fish.

"I'm revolted by what happened," Mr. Ridenhour said. "That's why I did something about it.

"It is supposed to have happened in March, 1968, and I first learned about it a month later," he said. "I did not witness the killings, but I knew a lot of people who had been there, and they told me about it.

"I didn't do anything about it at first, for a couple of reasons. For one thing, I was still in the Army. For another, as far as I was concerned it was all hearsay.

"Then, the last week of November, 1968, I ran into a kid I knew fairly well. He had been there, and he had refused orders to participate. He shared my feeling of revulsion about what happened.

"I told him, look, when I get back to the world, I'm going to blow this thing wide open. He told me he would back me up by telling what he knew. I'm not going to publicly disclose his name at this time, because he is still in the Army," Mr. Ridenhour said.

Mr. Ridenhour, who had been a patrol leader in Vietnam, was discharged last Dec. 4 and returned to his home in Phoenix, Ariz.

"I began working on the letter last March and I actually mailed it April 2," he said. "On April 4 I got a telephone call from the office of Rep. Morris Udall. He is the only one I contacted, other than the Army, who seemed to show any interest in following up what I had told them. I never received a reply from the White House."

On April 29, Mr. Ridenhour said, an Army colonel flew to Phoenix with a court reporter and listened to his story. The officer told him that a full investigation would be made and that the persons he had identified in his letter would be interviewed.

"What is supposed to have happened," Mr. Ridenhour said, "is that a task force comprised of three infantry companies attacked the village the GIs call Pinkville. I do not know the actual Vietnamese name. I think it may be My Lai No. 4. Two of the companies cordoned off the village, encircled it, and the other charged in and killed about 400 people."

United Press International.

MURDER REPORT—Ronald Ridenhour, who informed U.S. officials of the massacre of Vietnamese civilians.

Vietnamese Farmer Recounts Details of Alleged Massacre

(Continued from Page 1)

but when they heard nothing from government officials, they said they assumed such killings were just part of war.

Col. Ton That Khien, governor of Quang Ngai Province, said last night he believed American troops leveled the Viet Cong controlled village to avenge U.S. soldiers killed in the area by snipers. He said he did not believe the Americans shot the civilians but thought they had used air and artillery strikes against the village. (This conflicts with earlier statements by Col. Khien, as reported by Henry Kamm of The New York Times in today's issue of the International Herald Tribune.)

"I know this is not how they operate," Col. Khien said of the Americans. "Many times I have seen them try to save the lives of people in Viet Cong areas at a risk to themselves. But, yes, people told me there was much bombing and artillery near the village during the operation and that many people died.

"I think perhaps 300 were killed, probably by the artillery and bombing. I talked to the villagers four months after the incident and they said they did not see the Americans shoot anyone."

The villagers said today that they would not be able to recognize any of the American soldiers involved because they were so frightened at the time.

Earlier the village told U.S. Army investigators that a 100-man U.S. Army force was involved in the incident.

U.S. spokesmen said the Army is holding 1st Lt. William Calley jr., 28, of Miami, at Fort Benning, Ga., in connection with the slaying of 109 civilians in the same area on March 11, 1968.

A squad leader in Lt. Calley's platoon, Staff Sgt. David Mitchell, 29, of St. Francisville, La., is under investigation at Fort Hood, Texas, for allegedly committing assault with intent to murder in the same incident.

Earlier Probe by Army

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (WP).—An Army spokesman disclosed yesterday that an initial, low-echelon U.S. inquiry last year "did not support" charges that U.S. troops had massacred South Vietnamese villagers in Quang Ngai Province.

The original on-the-spot inquiry, run by the local U.S. commander, was apparently brief and does not appear to have been intensive. According to the spokesman, it developed nothing "to warrant further investigation."

Fulbright Says Manila Got $45 Million for Vietnam Unit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—Sen. J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, says the United States paid the Philippines "a handsome fee" of $45 million in overseas allowances and equipment for sending a 1,500-man to 2,300-man civil action group to Vietnam, according to secret congressional testimony made public today.

The Arkansas Democrat also charged that several hundreds of millions of dollars in grants had been paid to the Philippines.

Sen. Fulbright added that as a member of the South East Treaty Organization "they have not done anything except what we paid for in Vietnam.

'A Handsome Fee'

"For the troops they sent down there we paid them a handsome fee, did we not?" he said.

Elsewhere the record showed the United States paid a total of $33 per month to each Philippine private first class and as much as $210 per month to brigadier generals heading the Philippine contingent of army engineers stationed at Tay Ninh, Vietnam.

The disclosures were part of the record of a 363-page transcript of heavily censored testimony—including 21 blank pages said to have been eliminated in the interests of national security.

Air Force Fixing Defects in F-111s

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—The Air Force said yesterday it expects to have its entire fleet of grounded F-111 fighters and bombers flying again in about two weeks.

The jets were grounded last week because of defects in the deicing system. There are a total of 234 F-111s of one or another variety, 166 of them the property of the Air Force.

The Air Force said that 89 of its planes were found to require "corrective action," and that the correction can be made at a rate of about six planes a day. Another 77 Air Force planes were found to require no corrections.

Utility Workers Join Ranks of French Strikers

PARIS, Nov. 18 (AP).—Communist-led electricity and gas workers went out on a 24-hour strike tonight, joining a nationwide current of social agitation which affected even the horseplayers.

Some 50 percent of workers in the state-run utilities and 80 percent in power stations belong to the General Confederation of Labor (CGT) which called the strike. Power cuts were expected to start affecting industry and private homes tomorrow morning, but supplies to hospitals and other essential services will be maintained.

Other unions in the industry refused to issue strike calls, saying they wished to continue negotiations.

Meanwhile, Paris parimutuel (off-track betting) operators called an unlimited strike on pay and hours claims, their first since 1936.

The general social situation in France was described by the General Assembly of the Small and Medium-Size Business Confederation as "the disintegration of present society in which no social class feels itself at ease."

Cyclamate-Ban Delay

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—A government ban on the sale of fruits and vegetables artificially sweetened with cyclamates has been delayed seven months. The change affects only 5 percent of the total cyclamate consumption.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert Finch said the action was being taken to coordinate the U.S. phase-out of cyclamates with Canada.

Rogers Says Recent Con... With Hanoi Were Fruitl...

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers said today that "numerous diplomatic contacts" with North Vietnam, including some since the death of President Ho Chi Minh, have failed to produce any sign of progress in settling the Vietnam war.

"We see no immediate prospect for success in the negotiations," Mr. Rogers told reporters after more than three hours in closed session with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He was the first administration witness in the current hearings.

Committee members who oppose the administration's Vietnam policies said they learned nothing that would give them encouragement, but that there was some reason for hope in that the administration appears to be committed to U.S. withdrawal from the war.

Church Encouraged

Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, said: "I draw some encouragement from the fact that the general direction of our policy is now out of Vietnam rather than in."

Chairman J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., was asked if he felt the United States was on an irreversible course out of Vietnam.

"I rather think so," he said. "This could be very long drawn out."

Sen. Fulbright said... doubt that President... Secretary Rogers want... But "the means that... essential are not acce... he said.

The crux of the s... said, is that the United... South Vietnam are n... accept early elections u... er government than th... ed by South Vietnam... Nguyen Van Thieu.

Hanoi to Transfer Gifts For PWs From Dec. 1

TOKYO, Nov. 18 (AP).—North Vietnam announced today that it will transfer Christmas gifts to captured American airmen from their families from Dec. 1 through 31.

The official Vietnam news agency said the gifts should be sent according to the procedures already stipulated on previous occasions.

Another Bomb At N.Y. Times

NEW YORK, Nov. ... Production was stopp... New York Times for a night because of a bom... forced evacuation of building near Times S...

The hoax, second in ... The Times, came in an ... call to an emergency ... phone number at 9:30 ... asked 1,200 editorial a... tion employees to leave ... ing while it was sea... newspaper's first editi... layed.

There has been a ra... threats in the city, ... last week's bombings ... major office buildin... courthouse in Manha...

WEATH...

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	7	45	V
ANKARA	1	34	C
ATHENS	19	66	S
BEIRUT	23	73	F
BELGRADE	11	52	R
BERLIN	6	43	V
BRUSSELS	4	39	V
BUDAPEST	7	45	V
CAIRO	25	77	S
CASABLANCA	18	64	V
COPENHAGEN	6	43	F
COSTA D' SOL	17	63	V
DUBLIN	10	50	C
EDINBURGH	10	50	V
FLORENCE	15	59	F
FRANKFURT	6	43	V
GENEVA	5	41	S
HELSINKI	6	43	F
ISTANBUL	10	50	V
LAS PALMAS	23	73	C
LISBON	14	57	S
LONDON	6	43	V
MADRID	9	48	S
MILAN	5	41	C
MONTREAL	6	44	S
MOSCOW	2	36	C
MUNICH	1	34	S
NEW YORK	8	43	V
NICE	14	57	F
OSLO	0	32	C
PARIS	6	43	V
PRAGUE	6	43	V
ROME	16	61	V
SOFIA	12	54	C
STOCKHOLM	5	41	C
TEL AVIV	—	—	—
TUNIS	20	68	V
VENICE	12	52	C
VIENNA	8	46	C
WARSAW	5	41	S
WASHINGTON	5	41	V
ZURICH	3	37	C

(American temperatures 1700 GMT, others at 1200 G...)

Paradise in the Sun
ESTORIL
Splendid beaches, delightful scenery, festivals and fine hotels, super seafood, gay casinos, roulette ... miraculous climate the year round! ...
Let us tell you about it... Junta de Turismo, Estoril, P...

...ssmen Have 'Misgivings'

...C Chairman Is Warned: ...n't 'Intimidate' TV News

By William Greider

...NGTON, Nov. 18 (WP).—...congressmen who over-...Federal Communications ...n (FCC) delivered a ...ot blunt warning today ...gency's new Republican ... chairman: don't "intimidate" the news operations of network television.

Dean Burch, the newly-appointed FCC chairman, responded with a firm denial that he had any intention of that when he personally called the three networks and asked for transcripts of their commentaries on President Nixon's Nov. 3 speech on Vietnam.

Mr. Burch made his first appearance today before the communications subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee at a hearing on pay-television systems. But several subcommittee members switched the subject and asked him about the current rhubarb over Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew's speech criticizing the network TV news.

'Some Misgivings'

Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin, D., Calif., told Mr. Burch:

"I'm sure it doesn't come as any surprise to you that there are some members of Congress who look with some misgivings on events of the past few days which look to some of us like a possible attempt at intimidation."

Rep. Van Deerlin said he was troubled that Mr. Burch was in his third day in office when he chose to contact the networks personally for the transcripts, when the usual procedure is to obtain them through the channels of a request from the commission's secretary.

"I just want to advise you in the friendliest manner possible," said Rep. Van Deerlin. "I hope your request did not represent a new trend at the commission . . . Our views are so strong on this that we might be found climbing up your back if there are more incidents such as this."

Mr. Burch replied, "I was not attempting in any way to intimidate anyone."

'The Easiest Way'

The FCC chairman explained that he had watched CBS on the night of the President's speech and was interested in comparing how the other two networks handled the event. Unfamiliar with the regular procedure, Mr. Burch said: "I thought that if I wanted the transcripts, the easiest way to get them was to ask for them."

Rep. Van Deerlin said he was "delighted to hear this explanation," but a colleague, Rep. Richard L. Ottinger, D., N.Y., didn't buy it.

Mr. Burch's phone calls, coupled with Mr. Agnew's speech a week later, was "a clear effort at intimidation of the networks' ability to comment . . . Anything that wasn't praise of the President wasn't acceptable," Rep. Ottinger charged.

The congressman added: "There's no question the coverage of this November mobilization was affected by the administration's action. There was no live coverage of what was obviously the most important news event in the country . . . I don't think this would have happened were it not for the nervousness engendered by your action and the Vice-President's remarks."

...nel Set Up ... Democrats ... Free Press

...NGTON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—...mocrats, led by former ...ident Hubert H. Hum-...ve set up a task force ...w "attacks on or threats ...press and free speech by ... administration.

...mocratic Policy Council, ... of party leaders planning ...sitions, took the action ... in apparent response to ... from Vice-President ... Agnew and Attorney ... John N. Mitchell.

... aware of the dangers ...sponsible journalism, but ... highest officials of the ... launch a deliberate ...alculated attack upon the ... comment—with a clear ... economic consquences to ... media—this is a serious ... cause for alarm," the ... said in a statement.

... Humphrey told a news con-...ere his recent statements by Mr. ...ine and Mr. Mitchell amounted ... calculated attack on the ... of dissent and on the news ...

... referred to Mr. Mitchell's ... criticism of leaders of last ... massive anti-war rally ... Washington, and to Mr. Agnew's ... speech criticizing television ... for allegedly abusing ... over public opinion.

... Council, headed by Mr. Hum-... appointed a task force to ... attacks on or threats to ... constitutional rights of free ... and free press."

...t of Spy Ships ...commissioned

...O, Nov. 18 (WP).—The ... sister ship to the Pueblo ... of the electronic intel-... ships in the U.S. Navy, ... decommissioned at the ... Yokosuka naval base.

... sources said that a formal ... missioning ceremony was ... on Friday without fan-... that scrap operations be-... yesterday following removal ... and other communications ... The 80-member crew ... reassigned to other posts ... and elsewhere.

... Banner was the only vessel ... known to be operating ... North Korea's seizure of the ... and the attack on the ... by Israeli jets and torpedo ... of the Sinai coast in June, ...

Associated Press

MR. FIRST NIGHTER—Former heavyweight champion Cassius Clay appears in Afro costume for a preview performance of his Broadway musical, "Big Time Buck White." Clay plays the part of a roisterous, boisterous black power leader.

Hershey Joined D.C. Protesters

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (WP).—Selective Service director Lewis B. Hershey thought his 19-year-old granddaughter should not go alone to the peace rally at the Washington Monument Saturday, so he went with her.

Wearing a black woolen overcoat and a black beret, the 78-year-old Hershey and his granddaughter mingled freely with the youthful crowd for an hour. Only a handful of persons recognized the controversial draft chief.

"It was a real friendly crowd. People smiled at me and I smiled at them," he said in an interview yesterday. "I had no fears for my personal safety."

Gen. Hershey will leave his post Feb. 16.

The Fall of Ernest Fitzgerald

Fired AF Efficiency Expert Testifies, 'I Committed Truth'

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (WP).—More than a year ago, the Pentagon feared that public testimony by A. Ernest Fitzgerald "would leave blood on the floor," a congressional inquiry was told yesterday.

This statement was attributed by Mr. Fitzgerald, the embattled Air Force efficiency expert, to Robert Moot, who, as the Defense Department comptroller, is the Pentagon's chief financial officer.

According to Mr. Fitzgerald, his invitation to testify last November before a joint economic subcommittee "caused consternation in some circles of the Pentagon."

Mr. Moot and others, he said, were afraid he would disclose the hitherto concealed and massive cost overruns on the C-5A jet transport plane and also reveal his belief that most Pentagon officials were uninterested in holding down costs.

Their fears were justified. As Mr. Fitzgerald put in yesterday, "I committed truth". He told of a $2 billion overrun on the big plane and was fired two weeks ago.

Mr. Fitzgerald described his before-and-after experiences to the same joint economic subcommittee under Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., yesterday. The subcommittee wants to know if Mr. Fitzgerald's treatment violates a section of the federal criminal code that prohibits, on pain of five years' imprisonment, interference, intimidation or injury to a witness before a congressional committee.

Among others who Mr. Fitzgerald said were "overwrought" at the prospect of his testimony were former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford and two ex-assistant secretaries for procurement, Thomas Morris of the Defense Department and Robert Charles of the Air Force.

Mr. Fitzgerald, a stocky, graying man of 43 with a soft Alabama drawl and a taste for ironic understatement, testified for three hours before a largely sympathetic audience of Republicans and Democrats. He told at length how, after his 1968 testimony, a wall was built around him, cutting him off from his supervision of major weapons systems.

Last Jan. 8, two days after Air Force Secretary Harold Brown received a memo describing three ways to get rid of Mr. Fitzgerald, the efficiency expert was told by his boss: "You have lost your usefulness . . . You are no longer useful." This remark was attributed to Thomas Nielsen, assistant Air Force secretary for financial management.

On March 4, Mr. Fitzgerald said that he had a chat with the new Air Force secretary, Robert Seamans. He told Mr. Fitzgerald, "The staff doesn't like you."

Although Mr. Seamans didn't elaborate, Mr. Fitzgerald said he took this to mean the high-ranking military officers working for the Air Force chief of staff.

About the same time, he said, he was removed from the interservice group of experts in charge of devising controls over costs. In quick order, he continued, he also lost his job of reviewing costs on big weapons and determining techniques for measuring contractor performance.

Last July, Mr. Fitzgerald testified, he was formally stripped of his last important task, serving on the board to choose the contractors for the new, multi-billion-dollar manned bomber and the F-15 fighter. However, here he was not alone. Mr. Fitzgerald said that all civilians in the Air Force secretary's office have been removed from this role and contractors for the service are now recommended exclusively by military officers.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that what "really touched a nerve" was an invitation from chairman Wright Patman, D., Texas, to assist his forthcoming inquiry into the use of hidden foreign bank accounts to finance defense contracts and take-overs by conglomerates.

On Oct. 30, the Defense Department sent Rep. Patman an unresponsive letter and, four days later, Mr. Fitzgerald was handed his dismissal notice.

U.S. Probes Peace March For Anti-Riot-Law Violation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—The U.S. Justice Department disclosed today that it has begun an investigation to determine whether some of the participants in last Saturday's anti-war demonstrations here violated the federal anti-riot law.

The statute prohibits crossing a state line for the purpose of inciting violence and is the basis for the current trial in Chicago of seven men charged with instigating unrest at the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

The Justice Department's statement followed another attack from the administration on the anti-war protesters, this time by Postmaster General Winton Blount—just back from Vietnam. He told a press conference that the troops supported the President's policy and that his opponents at home were misguided.

At Press Conference

The Justice Department investigation was disclosed by Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst and Assistant Attorney General Jerris Leonard at a press conference.

Some members of the steering committee of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam—organizers of the weekend demonstrations—were among those under investigation.

"I think there is enough prima facie evidence to at least justify our making an investigation to determine if the provisions of the anti-riot law were violated," Mr. Kleindienst said.

Mr. Kleindienst, who ranks second to Attorney General John Mitchell at the Justice Department, said his confidence in the leaders of the Mobilization Committee had been substantially diminished by the sporadic violence during the weekend.

Using the Microphone

He mentioned specifically the action of committee leaders in turning over the platform and microphone during the rally at the Washington Monument on Saturday afternoon to David Dellinger, Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin, principals in the Chicago conspiracy trial.

Mr. Kleindienst indicated that the subsequent confrontation between police and thousands of protesters outside the Justice Department resulted largely from exhortations from the platform to the crowd to march on the Justice Department.

Mr. Kleindienst said that in the weeks of negotiations before the demonstrations the committee leaders had repeatedly disavowed the aims of various militants.

"You don't disavow them by letting them use your crowd for these purposes," he said.

Senator's Wife Faces 'Mass for Peace' Trial

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—Mrs. Philip A. Hart, wife of the Democratic senator from Michigan, was among the 186 persons arrested Thursday following an unsanctioned "mass for peace" in the Pentagon during which corridors were allegedly obstructed.

Mrs. Hart was arraigned, posted $25 bail and will be tried along with the other defendants on Jan. 14. She says she will plead not guilty.

...derates Say Radicals Tried ...akedown' on Moratorium

By Aaron Latham

...INGTON, Nov. 18 (WP).—Moratorium leaders said ... that the Weathermen, a ... radical group, asked for ...on of $20,000 in exchange ... promise to refrain from violent behavior during the weekend peace march.

Stephen Cohen, one of six Moratorium leaders who were present at the meeting with the militant radicals here Friday, described the Weathermen offer as a "shakedown." His account was corroborated by other members of the Moratorium group.

"They came in and said they wanted $20,000," said Mr. Cohen. "They tried to shake us down. They wanted protection money. We told them to get lost."

Expenses in Chicago

Weatherman leader William Ayers acknowledged that he and several associates asked the Moratorium for help in meeting legal expenses growing out of disturbances in Chicago. But Mr. Ayers asserted that no threats were made or implied.

The Weathermen, a faction of Students for a Democratic Society that preaches violent revolution, led destructive demonstrations in Chicago at the opening of the "Chicago 8 Trial" and have piled up legal expenses in excess of $50,000.

"They did not say we have come here to blackmail you," Mr. Cohen said, "but it was clear that what they were saying to us was that if you give us $20,000 we will not commit acts of violence."

Mr. Cohen says that the Weathermen put their proposition this way: "We've come to ask you for money for legal defense. After we leave here, we're going to be deciding whether to commit acts of violence. Our decision will be affected if we know there is help forthcoming from you."

Mr. Ayers said he told the Moratorium leaders that they should contribute to his group "because we are all that stands between the Justice Department and the Moratorium."

On Friday evening, there was a rash of window breaking and other vandalism near Dupont Circle, an area frequented by hippies. Saturday, an evening rally at the Justice Department was marked by rock throwing and more window breaking.

The Weathermen supported these acts of vandalism, according to Mr. Ayers, but they did not sponsor them. He says the outbreaks were "spontaneous."

...i-War Leader ...ls to Deliver ...W Information

...INGTON, Nov. 18 (WP).—...ar leader David Dellinger ... deliver Saturday on his ... to announce information ... U.S. prisoners in North ...

...ellinger made his promise ...ss conference Oct. 27 in ... where he is on trial on ... of conspiring to riot dur-... 1968 Democratic conven-... He said then that at the ... Washington rally he would ... details of how the peace ... it would furnish informa-... and mail from the prison-... their relatives.

... of presumed prisoners, ... them still unsure whether ... husbands were dead or cap-... telephoned the State Depart-...sterday to ask what hap-... State officials said they ... know. In answer to a ...iry, they issued a bitter ... it ending, "The lack of ...rmation, despite the pub-... tragic exploitation of the ... of the families who wait ... loved one."

...Dellinger could not be ... yesterday. His lawyer, ... M. Kunstler, said he un-... that Mr. Dellinger and the ...obilization Committee to ... War in Vietnam had in-... but had run into prob-...anizing a chann... for it. ... Kunstler said, Mr. Del-...d felt the monument rally, ... many speakers, was in-...ate for the announcement.

Saigon Focus of World Racket In Money, Senator Probe Told

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—A syndicate of Indians is running a multimillion-dollar international racket in illegal money with its center in Saigon, a Senate Investigations subcommittee was told today.

The black market in money has ties in banking circles throughout the world and operates through men of several nationalities, from wealthy businessmen to gangs of GI deserters, senators were told.

Robert R. Parker, chairman of the Irregular Practices Committee at the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, said the black market involves more than $150 million a year in Vietnam.

He described an elaborate transfer system by which dollars and South Vietnamese piasters are funneled into legitimate banking channels.

He said that the ring had at one time used an account at the Manufacturers Hanover Trust, in New York City. "In 1968, traffic in this account was in excess of $1.5 million a month," Mr. Parker said.

He said Vietnamese, Koreans, Chinese, and Americans—both soldiers and civilians—are involved in the currency manipulation scheme.

"At the top of the black market hierarchy, in a kind of executive position, are a small group of well-organized Asian-Indians," Mr. Parker said. "Most of these are Muslims from the Madras area of south India.

"These men—and their elaborate and obscure family ties—constitute a syndicate in the most criminal and sinister sense of the word," he said.

Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff, D., Conn., chairman of the subcommittee, said the currency manipulation racket is seriously hindering attempts to stabilize the South Vietnamese economy.

He said other witnesses will detail the investigation of 13 bank accounts through which $360 million in illicit funds were allegedly funneled during the past 5 years.

Mr. Parker said the racket is based on the fact that it is impossible to legally transfer large funds in South Vietnamese piasters out of the country. He said the money changers have the connections to make the transfers and profit because of the large difference between the official and illegal exchange rates.

2 Senators Back Haynsworth; Administration Sees Victory

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (WP).—Senators William B. Spong, D., Va., and Winston L. Prouty, R., Vt., said yesterday they will vote to confirm Supreme Court nominee Clement F. Haynsworth jr.

High administration sources, noting the two announcements, claimed late last night that they now have 52 probable votes to confirm Judge Haynsworth, with the possibility of picking up two more.

It was the first time an administration count has been revealed. The administration figures include those who are committed to Judge Haynsworth, and those the administration believes are "leaning heavily" in favor of the nominee.

However, Washington Post surveys indicate that, including "leaners," the sentiment now is 51 against Judge Haynsworth, 42 in favor and seven undecided. Sen. Robert P. Griffin, R., Mich., predicted in Detroit yesterday that the nomination will lose by two or three votes.

Sen. Spong and Sen. Prouty made their positions public as the third day of debate on the nomination ended with the prospect that the Senate might not reach a vote until Thursday or Friday.

[Senate Democrats and Republicans today fixed 1 p.m. Friday for their vote on Judge Haynsworth, Reuters reported. The news agency said Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, of Montana, told reporters that agreement on the time for the vote had been reached after discussions with party managers in the upper chamber.]

In announcing his support for Judge Haynsworth, Sen. Spong said he had carefully reviewed the charges that Judge Haynsworth showed "ethical insensitivity" as a judge of the Fourth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals in ruling on cases in which he had stock links to litigants and had concluded that Judge Haynsworth's interest in the cases was so limited and insubstantial that he could not be faulted for not disqualifying himself.

Sen. Spong concluded, "While some of his actions might be classified as mistakes or unintentional indiscretions, I do not believe they rise to a level which should cause one to doubt his basic integrity."

Sen. Prouty, in announcing for Judge Haynsworth, said "the blizzard of accusations against Judge Haynsworth melts quickly under close scrutiny."

If the Senate vote is against Judge Haynsworth, it will be the first Supreme Court nomination rejected by the Senate since John J. Parker was beaten, 41 to 39, in 1930.

The nominee's civil-rights record as a federal judge was criticized on the Senate floor yesterday by Lee Metcalf, D., Mont., and Edward W. Brooke, R., Mass. Sen. Metcalf added that Judge Haynsworth's labor decisions "reflect partisan, judicial activism" against labor unions and said the administration apparently wants to make court appointments depend on "complete ideological identification with the reactionary tenets of the administration's 'Southern strategy'."

Judge Haynsworth was defended, however, by Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D., W. Va., who said opposition to the nominee is based on "rumor, misrepresentation, distortion and fabrication" about Judge Haynsworth's views and ethics.

"Haynsworth has a conservative image, but that, after all, is what our nation voted for last year," said Sen. Byrd.

Soviet Nuclear Experts Begin U.S. Tour

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (AP).—A delegation of ten nuclear specialists from the Soviet Union arrived here last night from Moscow to make a two-week tour of unclassified nuclear facilities in the United States.

They are here under a memorandum of cooperation on the peaceful uses of atomic energy that provides for exchanges of nuclear scientists. An American delegation is scheduled to visit the Soviet Union in January.

Danish Films in Madrid

MADRID, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Police have arrested five people—two of them women—accused of possessing and distributing Danish pornographic films, thought to include some shown at the recent Copenhagen sex fair.

Students Rebuff Agnew Assistant

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—An invitation to meet today with an aide to Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew has been sharply refused by student government leaders from at least five Washington-area universities.

While turning down the invitation to meet with C. D. Yard, the Vice-President's assistant for domestic affairs, three of those contacted said they would be willing to meet directly with Mr. Agnew.

Robert Whitmore, student body president at American University, conceded that the three had used the refusals to "slap back at the Vice-President," but he called this an "honest reaction on the part of students."

Light Yugoslavia Quake

BELGRADE, Nov. 18 (UPI).—An earthquake of light to medium intensity shook portions of central and western Yugoslavia today but did no known damage, officials said.

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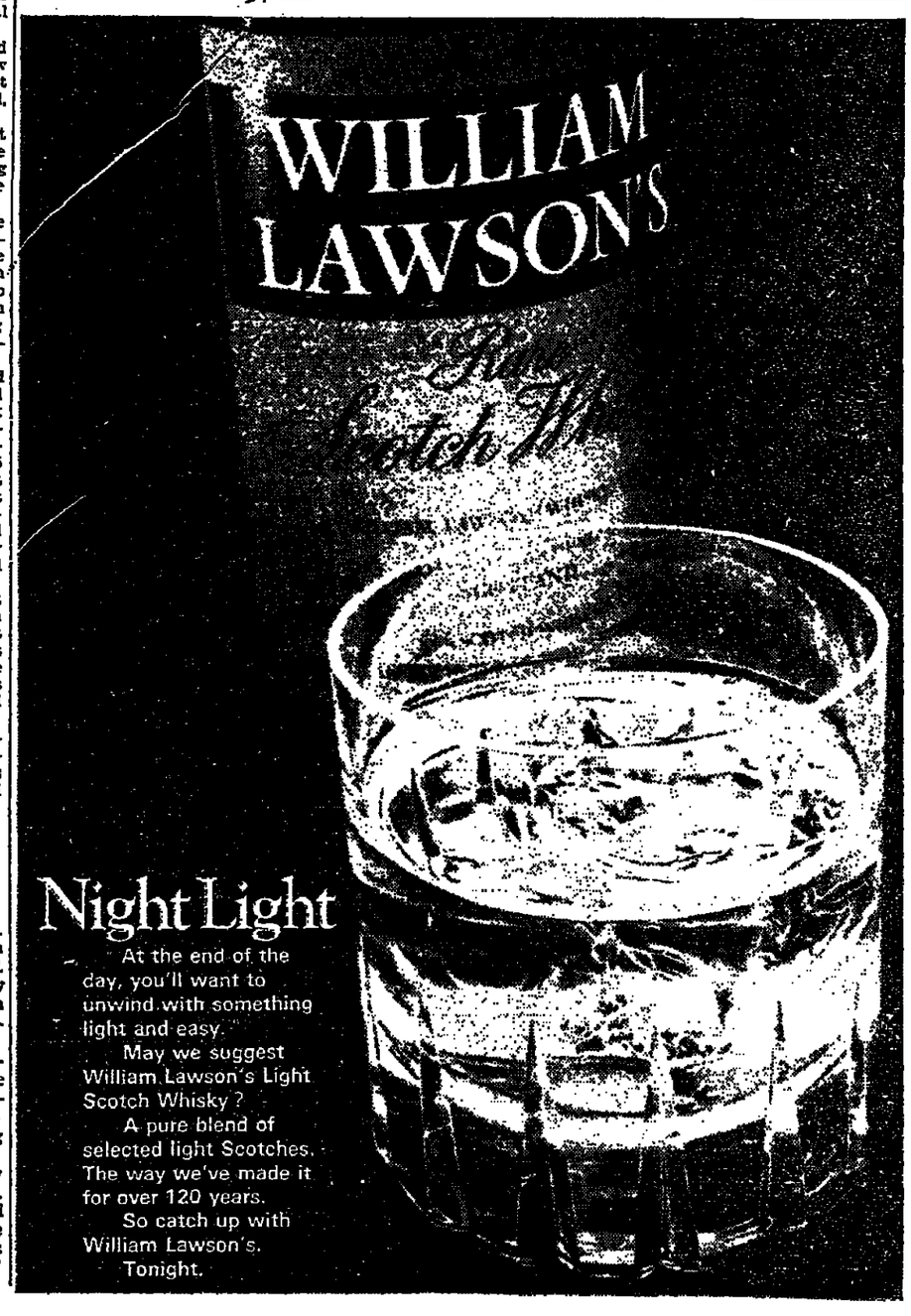

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Joseph P. Kennedy—The Patriarch of an American Political Dynasty

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK (NYT).—With single-minded perseverance Joseph Patrick Kennedy devoted himself to building a family political dynasty. To this purpose he committed his extraordinary skill for making money, his far-reaching business and political friendships and his unquestioned position as a paterfamilias.

In pursuing his goal (in which pride of name was a conspicuous part) he amassed a tremendous fortune, perhaps $500 million, and with it a reputation for financial callousness. In the end, however, he discounted his riches, saying:

"The measure of a man's success in life is not the money he's made. It's the kind of family he's raised."

And after the election of his son to the presidency in 1960 he put it this way:

"I have a strong idea that there is no other success for a father and a mother except to feel that they have made some contribution to the development of their children."

Mr. Kennedy was forthright about his own contribution. He had nurtured his eldest son, Joseph jr., for a political career that he hoped would culminate in the White House; but the young man was killed in World War II. He then turned his attention to John, his second son.

Urged Son to Run

"I got Jack into politics, I was the one," Mr. Kennedy said in 1957 of his son, then a U.S. senator who hoped to become President. "I told him Joe was dead and that it was his responsibility to run for Congress. He didn't want to. He felt he didn't have the ability and he still feels that way. But I told him he had to."

"It was like being drafted," John F. Kennedy said later. "My father wanted his eldest son in politics. 'Wanted' isn't the right word. He demanded it. You know my father."

Later, with John in the White House and Robert, another son, appointed Attorney General, Mr. Kennedy insisted that Edward M., his youngest son, have his share of public office, a senatorship from Massachusetts.

According to one story, the elder Kennedy laid down the law. "Look," he is reported to have told John and Robert, "I spent a lot of money for that Senate seat. It belongs in the family."

In another conversation he told the President and the Attorney General:

"You boys have what you want and everybody worked to help you get it. Now it's Teddy's turn. I'm going to see that he gets what he wants."

And Edward got the Senate seat that he wanted in 1962 but without the active participation of his father, who had been partly paralyzed by a stroke in December, 1961.

Mr. Kennedy's pride in his sons was immense. John's election to the presidency—he was the first person of Irish descent and the first Roman Catholic to sit in the White House—gave his father unexampled satisfaction. The beam on Mr. Kennedy's face in photographs at the time reflected the sweet triumph he felt.

Afterward, when his son was assassinated in November, 1963, Mr. Kennedy was a frail invalid, yet he met the tragedy with stoic fortitude, concealing his intense grief in silence. For the fulfillment of his family ambitions, he would have to look to Edward and to Robert, the elder surviving son, in whose election to the Senate from New York in 1964 Mr. Kennedy found pleasure.

But tragedy continued to stalk the Kennedys. On June 5, 1968, only minutes after he had won the California primary for the Democratic presidential nomination, Robert Kennedy was shot by an assassin in a Los Angeles hotel. He died the next day.

A cloud was cast over Edward Kennedy's political future the night of July 18, 1969, when a car he was driving plunged off a bridge near Edgartown, Mass., and a woman passenger, Mary Jo Kopechne, was killed. The young senator's actions and statements following the accident stirred widespread criticism.

Mr. Kennedy had nine children. Three of his four sons predeceased him, as did a daughter, Kathleen, who was killed in an air accident in 1948. Rosemary, another daughter, has been in an institution since the 1940s as mentally retarded.

His Daughters Marry

Of the three other daughters, Jean was married to Stephen Smith, later active in the Kennedy financial dealings; Eunice was married to Sargent Shriver, manager of the Kennedys' Merchandise Mart in Chicago and later director of the Peace Corps and the Office of Economic Opportunity, and ambassador to France; and Patricia was married to Peter Lawford, the British actor. The Lawfords were divorced in February, 1966.

Mr. Kennedy's success as a dynast was equaled by that in the realm of finance. He enjoyed making money, and was very good at it indeed. He coined millions in stock speculation, the movies, liquor importing, real estate, oil ventures and corporate reorganization. Sharp and shrewd, he was not primarily interested in industry and production, but rather in stocks and securities. Of these he was an astute analyst, so keen, in fact, that he developed a prescience of what the stock market would do. His exquisite sense of timing gave him an edge over many other speculators.

Social Barriers Raised

Although Mr. Kennedy was, in his heyday, a hail-fellow-well-met with important friends in key corporate and financial and political positions, he was not accepted socially by the entrenched families. He was blackballed when he sought membership in the Cohasset Country Club in Massachusetts, which was run by Boston's old families. In New York he fared a little better, but he and his family were never really taken into the city's society. In Hollywood, where he passed time in the late 1920s, his status was higher, but he was still uncomfortable.

Mr. Kennedy's eagerness to make money was so strong that many observers considered him brusque and unfeeling in his use of economic power. As an example, his critics cite the fact that shortly after buying control of the Keith-Albe-Orpheum theater chain in 1926, Mr. Kennedy responded to a business suggestion from E. F. Albee, the chain's titular president, by telling him:

"Didn't you know, Ed? You're washed up, you're through."

Mr. Kennedy resented the doors closed against him, and he eventually took opulent refuge in Palm Beach, Cap d'Antibes on the French Riviera and Cape Cod. In his later years he also was less imperious with his business associates.

A Political Career

At one time Mr. Kennedy had political ambitions for himself. He served with distinction as first chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and he supported President Franklin D. Roosevelt when other business leaders reviled him.

Mr. Kennedy was named Ambassador to Britain in 1938 and served through 1940. There, during the crisis over Czechoslovakia at Munich, he made known his support of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's appeasement policy.

"It is true," Mr. Kennedy said then, "that the democratic and dictator countries have important and fundamental divergencies of outlook. But there is simply no sense, common or otherwise, in letting these differences grow into unrelenting antagonism. After all, we have to live together in the same world whether we like it or not."

War, in Mr. Kennedy's view, was a fearsome catastrophe. "Joe thought war was irrational and debasing," a confidant said. "War destroyed capital. What could be worse than that?"

In 1940, after war had broken out, Mr. Kennedy explained his view in a letter to a friend in the United States:

"I always believed that if England stayed out of war it would be better for the United States and for that reason I was a great believer in appeasement. I felt that if war came, that was the beginning of the end for everybody, provided it lasted for two or three years. I see no reason yet for changing my mind one bit."

Urged Anti-War Position

Meanwhile, Mr. Kennedy expressed somewhat similar views in public in the United States. "As you love America," he told one Boston audience in 1939, "don't let anything that comes out of any country in the world make you believe you can make a situation one whit better by getting into the war. There is no place in this fight for us."

These remarks caused Mr. Kennedy to lose prestige abroad and at home, for in the climate of those times his isolationism was severely criticized. He had seemingly misjudged the thrust of events and in doing so he voiced opinions that proved to be political liabilities not only to himself but also to his son, John.

After John Kennedy began his rise in politics, his father's isolationism was kept in the background lest it be misunderstood.

'Lace Curtain' Irish

Joseph P. Kennedy's independence and his fierce will to succeed were bred into him as a child. His father, Patrick J. Kennedy, was born in an East Boston slum, but he became a "lace-curtain" Irishman, with a comfortable income derived from ownership of saloons, a wholesale liquor business and an interest in a bank. He was determined that his son, who was born Sept. 6, 1888, should rise high in the world.

With this in mind, he sent Joseph to Boston Latin School and to Harvard, schools that few Boston Irish Catholics attended in those years.

In addition to giving his son educational advantages that most Roman Catholic boys of his day did not enjoy, Patrick Kennedy endowed Joseph with a political heritage that was to come in handy for Joseph's sons. Patrick was a power in Boston politics, serving five terms as a state representative and one as a state senator. He was also a member of the famous Board of Strategy, the inner circle of Boston Irish ward leaders.

Honey Fitz

Quiet spoken, Patrick J. Kennedy had little in common temperamentally with the ebullient John F. (Honey Fitz) Fitzgerald, the maternal grandfather of the 35th President. In fact, Pat Kennedy found Honey Fitz, who served three terms in Congress and was mayor of Boston, a barely tolerable buffoon, much given to singing "Sweet Adeline."

But the families were on social terms, and in 1914, Joseph P. Kennedy married Rose Fitzgerald, the daughter of Honey Fitz.

He told friends that he would be a millionaire before he was 35. Within two years of his graduation from Harvard he was president of a bank, the Columbia Trust Company, in which his father was a director. He and Mrs. Kennedy moved to Brookline, then a moderately fashionable suburb of Boston. The family expanded rapidly—five babies in six years—nine in all.

John F. Kennedy, their second child, was born in the Brookline house May 20, 1917.

'Time to Step Aside'

After John won the nomination in 1960, Mr. Kennedy said: "I just think it's time for 72-year-old men like me to step aside and let the young people take over." Rose, his wife, had another explanation:

"He has been rather a controversial figure all his life and he thinks it's easier for his sons if he doesn't appear on the scene."

He surfaced quickly when the election had been won. Shortly after Richard M. Nixon had conceded, the Kennedys gath news photographers at Port, Mass. The photos beaming Joseph Kennedy at the right of the new P

Subsequently, until his stroke, Mr. Kennedy was p in photos and articles activities of the First F the White House, Palm Be Cape Cod.

After his stroke, Mr. lived in virtual seclusio in Palm Beach or in Hyan When he recovered some facility for speech, he enj presence of his childr grandchildren.

Recent years were ma recurrent heart attacks an illnesses.

Mr. Kennedy was a Roman Catholic layman. a Knight of Malta, a gran of the Order of Pius IX, of the Equestrian Order Holy Sepulcher and a t the University of Notre Da

Apart from a few smal charitable outlays, Mr. K chief philanthropy was th P. Kennedy Jr. Foundati fund is devoted to explo causes of mental retarda affliction that beset M nedy's daughter Rosemar

Associated Press.

THE KENNEDYS OF HYANNIS PORT—Joseph P. Kennedy surrounded by his family at his home, in 1960, shortly after his son John had been elected President. Standing, from left: Mrs. Robert F. Kennedy; Stephen Smith and Mrs. Smith, a daughter; President Kennedy; Robert F. Kennedy; Mrs. Peter Lawford, a daughter; Sargent Shriver; Mrs. Edward M. Kennedy and Peter Lawford. Seated, from left: Mrs. Shriver, a daughter; Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy; Mr. Kennedy; the President's wife, Jacqueline, and Edward M. Kennedy.

Associated Pr

SONS AND SENATORS—Joseph P. Kennedy flanked by Robert F. and Edward Kennedy at Fenway Park, Boston, durin g 1967 Red Sox-Cardinals World Se

Nixon Praises Kennedy Role

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—President Nixon today paid tribute to the late Joseph P. Kennedy for "a long and distinguished record of service to his country . . . that involved his entire family in the making of American history."

Mr. Nixon, in a special statement, said Mr. Kennedy inspired his family to share his own strong sense of dedication to his country.

"He enjoyed with grace the triumphs of his life, and he endured its tragedies with great dignity, and surely he also felt great satisfaction in his own and in his family's service and accomplishments," Mr. Nixon said.

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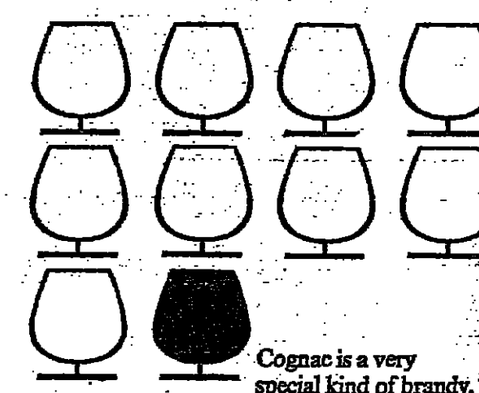

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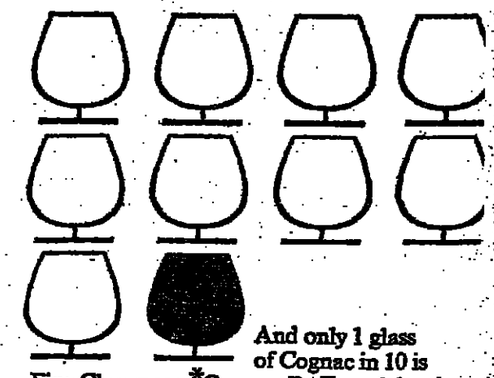

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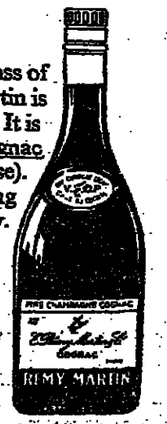

* Fine Champagne Cognac is produced from the best growths: the Grande and Petite Champagne Regions of the Cognac District.

REMY MARTIN
Fine Champagne V.S.O.P.

...S. Rejects ...n to Curtail ...od Output

...Proposal Would ...Underdeveloped

...Nov. 18 (NYT).—The ...States rejected yesterday ...bility of curtailing its own ...production "in order ...modate the export avail- ...of the less developed ...".

...the United States called ...duction of protective tariffs ...d this was the direction ...international trade policy ...ake.

...ecting a policy of curtail- ...proposed by the United ...Food and Agriculture Or- ...n's "Indicative World ...Clarence D. Palmby, as- ...secretary of agriculture and ...the U.S. delegation to the ...O conference, said: "The ...States is eager to discuss ...ther countries the entire ...n of agricultural import ...ons, export payments, price ...supply management and ...factors."

...ates from 119 countries are ...here to discuss the world ...d to approve FAO projects ...next two years. The orga- ...will also consider a major ...ization that would create ...l-autonomous regions.

...commending FAO for dis- ...ing agricultural technology ...its successes in increasing ...roduction, Mr. Palmby re- ...his audience that "family ...g must be part of any ...ful program to combat ...ceded, the ...news ...Pert, Mass. ...bearing ...at the right ...o work. Birth rates have ...ely been reduced in South ...Taiwan, Hong Kong, Sin- ...and elsewhere; progress is ...ade in larger countries, in- ...India and Pakistan. But ...emains to be done almost ...here," he said.

...his address Mr. Palmby said ...the U.S. view "the world ...the output of the areas— ...ther they are—that can pro- ...most efficiently. Only in this ...an adequate supplies of food ...er be made available to in- ...populations."

...explained that the United ..."could not curtail inputs to ...t sectors of its agriculture ...r to permit other countries ...and their output."

...news conference after his ..., Mr. Palmby said that the ...States, while supporting ...planning programs, does not ...to preach on the subject." ...are limited in what we can ...said.

United Press International.

MOMENT OF PRIDE—Former West German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger (right) being congratulated in Mainz on his re-election as chairman of the Christian Democratic Union by CDU board members Rainer Barzel (left) and Bruno Heck (center).

Mandate for 1973—Or Earlier

Kiesinger Re-Elected Head of Party

By David Binder

MAINZ, West Germany, Nov. 18 (NYT).—The delegates at the Christian Democratic Union convention gave former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger 82 percent of their votes in re-electing him party chairman today. He had no opponent.

Measured in percentage terms, the 386 votes for him, against 51 nays and 33 abstentions, represented a stronger endorsement than he had received at the convention in Braunschweig two years ago, when he got 70 percent of the votes.

At a news conference this afternoon, Mr. Kiesinger, who is 65 years old, indicated that he interpreted his victory as a mandate to remain his party's candidate for the chancellorship four years hence —or earlier if the coalition government of Chancellor Willy Brandt should collapse.

Asked if he would be a candidate in 1973, he replied with a broad smile; "A simple yes."

He spoke of "a triumph of the Christian Democratic Union" in the elections last September when, together with the Bavarian sister party, it won 46.1 percent of the vote. "I am not in a bad mood," he told a questioner, "just disappointed." The Christian Democrats had more votes than any other party, but the Social Democrats formed a government when the Free Democrats joined them in creating a parliamentary majority.

However, Mr. Kiesinger seemed to be virtually alone in his hope that the Christian Union parties could soon topple the coalition led by Mr. Brandt.

This morning, the parliamentary whip, Rainer Barzel, 45, warned the delegates assembled here in the Reingold Hall: "Let us not kid ourselves. We have hard times ahead of us. Only if we prepare ourselves for four times 365 days and nights of thirst and uncertainty will the opposition signify regeneration—an episode rather than a marathon."

Despite Mr. Kiesinger's re-election, there were indications that younger party figures were more popular than the former chancellor. For example, former Science Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg, 41, got 451 votes in the elections of the five party presidium members—or 65 votes more than for Mr. Kiesinger as chairman. Helmut Kohl, the 39-year-old premier of the Rhine-Palatinate State, and Hans Katzer, the former minister of labor, also got more votes than Mr. Kiesinger.

The two-day convention was unable to resolve pressing questions of how to tighten the loose organization of the 20-year-old party.

'Citizen Participation'

Mr. Kiesinger promised to strengthen the party's communal and county organizations because "the battle will be won at the bottom." But his recipe today was simply to encourage more "citizen participation" at the local level of party activities and thereby to win more members.

The structure of the new party leadership made plain that the Christian Democrats were unable to decide whether they should put their main emphasis on domestic reform policies or on foreign policy. Mr. Kiesinger has always favored foreign policy and has resisted efforts to initiate social and educational reforms.

Coming only six weeks after the federal parliamentary elections, the Mainz convention was unanimously viewed as being too early to begin any radical party reforms. But the fact that the party's troubles got a public airing without any resolution of the problems left nearly every delegate unhappy, if not bitter.

Want Border Tax Extended

German Farmers Suspend Tie With EEC in Import Dispute

BONN, Nov. 18 (NYT).—The West German Farmers Association announced today that it will suspend its cooperation with Common Market groups until Dec. 31 to press for "more adequate measures" to compensate its members for losses from last month's revaluation of the mark.

After a meeting in Frankfurt, the group issued a statement saying that the boycott was aimed at supporting the Bonn government at the Common Market summit conference in The Hague, which will seek an accord on common economic and financial policies.

The association's decision, which had been threatened for weeks, means that nongovernmental farm experts from West Germany will no longer attend meetings of the Common Market's agricultural committees or wholesale cooperative organizations.

Action's Effect Uncertain

A spokesman for Josef Ertl, the new West German Agriculture Minister, said that the government understood the farmers' concern, but he added that "It remains to be seen whether their action will help us" at the European summit in The Hague.

The Farmers Association, which represents 1.3 million self-employed farmers, said that the action should force authorities of the European Economic Community to reconsider their refusal to grant Bonn an extension of a 9.3 percent border-crossing tax on West German farm imports.

Last month, the Common Market Council of Ministers allowed West Germany to institute the tax as a means to protect German farmers against cheap farm imports. Starting next Jan. 1, the import levy is to be substituted by a system of national and Common Market subsidies to farmers.

The Farmers Association branded compensations through subsidies "discriminatory," because they would only serve to deteriorate the farmers' standing in the taxpayers' minds, who would resent paying taxes for the subsidies.

The Farmers Association insists that in addition to indefinite duration of the border tax, the Bonn government should also demand temporary suspension of the unit of account, equivalent to one U.S. dollar, which is used for fixing minimum agricultural prices throughout the Common Market.

Revaluation of the mark on Oct. 24 reduced the unit of account's value here to 3.66 marks from 4 marks. This means that West German farmers now get less for their produce when they change their units of account into national currency.

Wilson Issues Warning

LONDON, Nov. 18 (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson warned the Common Market today against rigging prices of farm products in their new agricultural policy. It won't work, he told the House of Commons.

"At the end of the day," Mr. Wilson said, "people who try to rig the market in the way that has been done by the Common Agricultural Policy will find world affairs may affect their intentions."

He was seeking to allay fears of some lawmakers that British entry into the six-nation customs union would rocket Britain's relatively low food prices skywards. He cited revolutionary increases in India's grain output as an example of the way modern farming methods can transform world production and price levels.

52% of Frenchmen Want Britain in Common Market

PARIS, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—A majority of Frenchmen still favors Britain's entry into the Common Market, according to a public opinion poll published here today.

The poll was carried out by the French Institute of Public Opinion (IFOP) and published by the weekly magazine Paris-Match, just two weeks before Common Market leaders hold a summit conference in The Hague at which the British application for membership will be discussed.

The poll showed that the number of Frenchmen favoring British entry had decreased by 4 percent since last March. The figures published today were: 52 percent in favor, 16 percent opposed and 32 percent with no opinion.

The poll also showed that 66 percent of Frenchmen now favor joint European policies in such fields as defense, foreign affairs and monetary problems. This compares with 47 percent last March.

Zambia, Tanzania, China to Build Railroad

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Zambia, Tanzania and China have agreed to go ahead with a projected 1,100-mile railroad between the Zambian copperbelt and Dar Es Salaam, it was announced by Zambia's Minister for Finance and Development Elijah Mudenda.

The agreement, however, is apparently still open since no details on financing have been decided. Mr. Mudenda said this would be done at a proposed meeting next year after design work had been completed.

French-Cuban Accord

MIAMI, Fla., Nov. 18 (AP).—Cuba and France have signed an agreement on scientific cooperation that includes an interchange of specialists and information, Radio Havana said last night.

Is it true what they say about Americans abroad?

They say that travelling Americans are sampling raki, sake and ouzo. It's true. But ask them what their favorite is, what they serve most of —you'll find their answer is Bourbon whiskey. Old Grand-Dad Bourbon to be exact. Next time enjoy—and serve your friends—Old Grand-Dad, "The Head of the Bourbon Family." You don't have to be in America to enjoy this famous American.

OLD GRAND-DAD BOURBON

...the distinctive American whiskey

...ollege Head Bids Bankers ...Work With' Alienated Youth

By Hobart Rowen

...SHINGTON, Nov. 18 (WP).— ...ord College president John ...leman yesterday took a ... defense of alienated young ... leaders to the center of an ...shment organization—the ...an Bankers Association—...me away with a sustained ... for his effort.

...Coleman told an ABA luncheon that "all of a sudden, one ...e feeling that the system have known it may just be ... way to the gallows."

...arned his elite audience of ... and government officials, ...g members of the Nixon ... that "unless we talk with ...k with these young leaders, ...ay be a very dark night ...

...ad sharp words for the ...t and his Vietnam policy ... the "great silent majority" ...hich a man may always ... to bolster his conviction ...morrow's best policy is sim- ...terday's writ larger."

... bankers, assembled for a ...um on "Public Policy and ...ic Understanding," were ...ed by Mr. Coleman's im- ...ed eloquence. Later, one ...president scoffed that it ...ave been better suited for ...human lecture class."

...others—bankers and busi- ...—made clear that they ...clined to take Mr. Coleman's ...s seriously. Peter G. Peter- ...airman of the board of Bell ...ell Co., said it is important ...ustry "to be interested in ...ality—even the morality—of ... as well as quantity."

... of the messages I got from ...Mr. Peterson told Mr. Cole- ... a later discussion, "is that ...e to spend more time not ... morality [in business] but ... time on honesty and the ... with which we communi- ...out ourselves."

...Coleman said the old eco- ...goals—growth, stability, a ...tive consumer - oriented ...—do not match what to- ...udents consider important. ...dvice cannot be ignored, ... moreover, the pressure for ...s only beginning.

...hen analyzed, for a silent ...ive audience, what "the ...nted among the young are ...about the values to which ... greatest lip-service."

...e competitive, consumer- ... economy: There is "a ... uneasiness that we lack ...n many forms of economic ...

...able employment and ...Today's prosperity is based ...s and near-wars." More- ...economic policy is achieved ...wing the "heaviest burdens ...few people."

...h rates of economic ..."Growth for what?" Mr. ... asked. "It is no longer self-evident that what goes up must win applause."

● Equitable income distribution. There has been progress, but not enough, especially for blacks. Mr. Coleman took the occasion here to criticize the labor movement, which brought an angry retort from AFL-CIO research director Nathaniel Goldfinger.

He described Mr. Coleman's critique as "a moralizing taunt from a well-cushioned sideline." Jobs for blacks, he said, cannot be produced by displacing whites.

● An environment of freedom. "This may be the place where our generation and that of students are most quickly drawing together," Mr. Coleman said. He suggested that the excesses in public action "remind all generations that freedom is always in jeopardy."

Presiding at the conference was George Champion, director and former chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank. At the head table were Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy, Budget Director Robert P. Mayo and Treasury Under Secretary Charles E. Walker. Several members of the Federal Reserve board of governors also attended.

French Professor Held As Terrorist in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—French university professor Benjamin Fabres Larce and his wife have been arrested here and accused of being involved in revolutionary, terrorist activities.

Announcing the arrests and charges last night, Home Ministry Under Secretary Juan Achurra said plans and photographs of a bank held up here last week were found in his home. In the robbery, 15 members of the revolutionary movement Mir escaped with 120,000 escudos ($11,040).

McClellan Says Cosa Nostra Gets Lenient Prison Terms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (AP).—Members of the Cosa Nostra usually receive jail sentences that allow them a speedy return to their lucrative practice of organized crime, Sen. John L. McClellan told the Senate yesterday.

Federal Bureau of Investigation study of sentences imposed upon identified Cosa Nostra members since 1960, Sen. McClellan said, shows that they have, in the great majority of cases, received "either no prison sentence or a sentence too short to prevent the defendant from promptly resuming his criminal career."

Present Cosa Nostra membership is estimated to range from 3,000 to 5,000, mostly in the Eastern part of the United States, Sen. McClellan said.

He said that since 1960 the combined efforts of federal investigative agencies have resulted in 235 federal indictments against 328 defendants.

These are some of the results, according to the FBI survey:

● 73 persons were acquitted or won a dismissal of the charges against them.

● 96 are awaiting trial or sentencing.

● 21 Have been sentenced under laws carrying mandatory terms, mostly narcotic law violations.

● Nine were sentenced for civil or criminal contempt, which carries no maximum penalty.

● 15 received no jail terms.

● 85 were sentenced to less than the maximum term.

● 29 Were sentenced to the maximum term.

The FBI report said the bulk of the sentences range from 40 percent to 50 percent of the maximums.

An analysis of the information by Sen. McClellan's subcommittee on criminal laws and procedures concluded that federal judges are not giving appropriately heavy sentences when dealing with members of organized crime.

Flights 'Normal' At Wheelus Base

TRIPOLI, Libya, Nov. 18 (AP).—A spokesman for Wheelus Air Force Base said today that the base had received no official word on a reported Libyan ban of all U.S. aircraft except supply planes.

Libyan Defense Minister Col. Adam Hawwaz was quoted as telling the Egyptian newspaper Al Ahram yesterday that force may be used to enforce the ban.

"We have received no official notice on this subject, and all flights are proceeding normally," the spokesman said, adding that this included normal flights of dependents "which are still coming in as of today."

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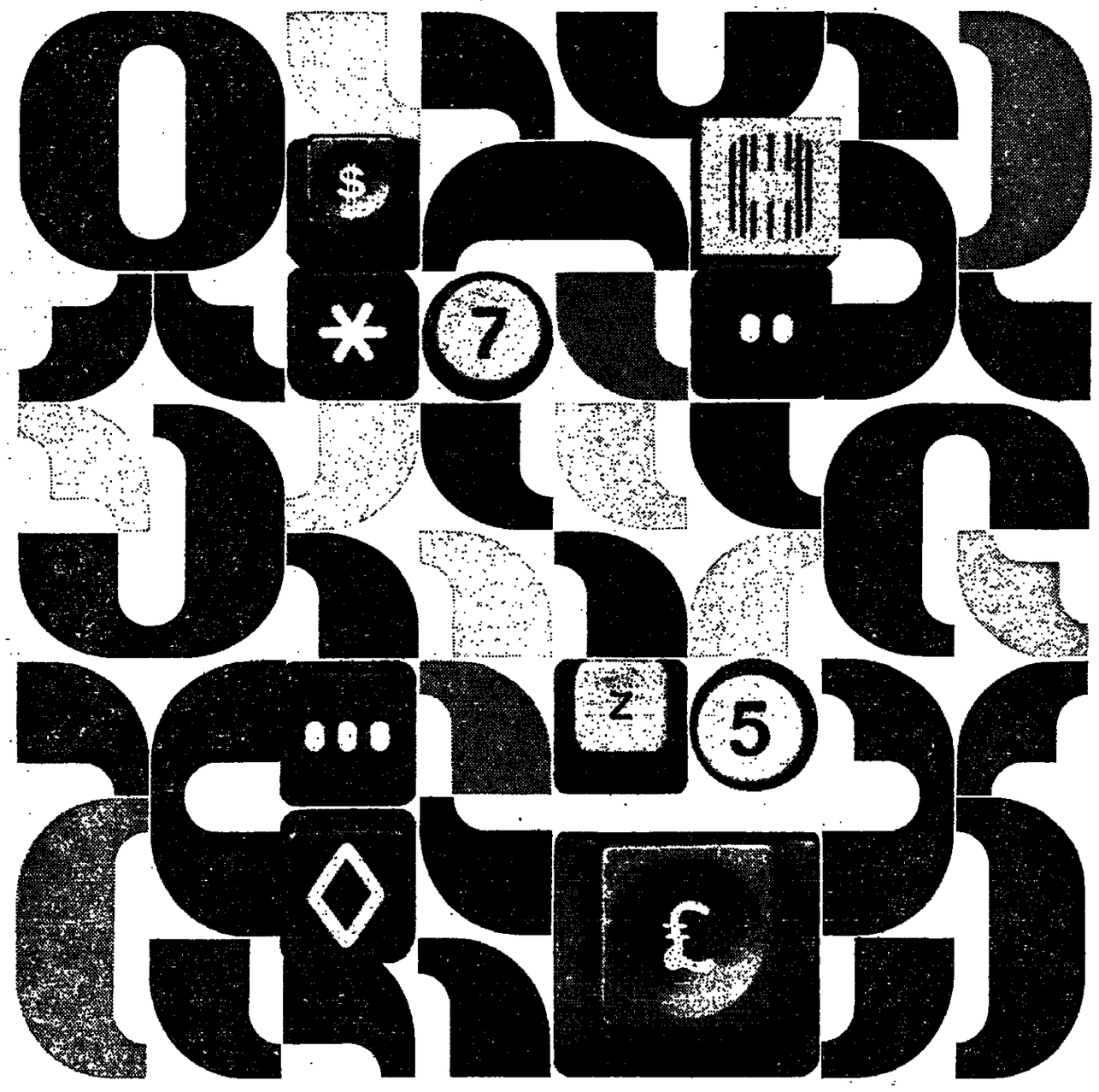

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Wednesday, November 19, 1969 *

Mr. Nixon and the Media

Mr. Agnew's attack on television's presentation of news and comment might have been ascribed—by stretching the limits of magnanimity—to the personal convictions of an idiosyncratic Vice-President. But further comments by Mr. Nixon's director of communications, Herbert Klein, have made it clear that Mr. Agnew was expressing a mood, if not a policy, of the White House, and that this mood covered the press as well as TV.

Such an approach is dangerous. It is one thing to deplore the shrinking "marketplace of ideas" represented by newspaper consolidations and the growth of the television networks—these are economic facts that have profound implications for our society, and are proper subjects of concern. It is quite another thing to revive the old cant, however guardedly, of some "Eastern establishment," some liberal conspiracy, poisoning the wells of information and courting government intervention or popular mistrust.

The result of such an onslaught on the news media can only be to suggest that the sole pure source of knowledge on the state of the union and of the world is the word of the President and his associates. And since no President in history has ever enjoyed such unique plausibility, the immediate effect is to increase confusion and division, to set region against region and cultural level against cultural level—to do exactly what Mr. Nixon set his face against at the beginning of his term.

Both the press and the electronic media have their faults—old ones. Presentation of news demands selection; selection implies standards of choice; drama wins audiences; choice may favor sensation and this may involve distortion. No responsible publisher, or TV producer is unaware of this, and there are irresponsible persons in the media. Moreover, even responsibility can be differently interpreted by different individuals and groups. There is no harm, and much potential good, in criticism that keeps these facts before both the public and the media.

But such criticism comes with ill grace from an administration that is itself under criticism, especially when it is loosely and inaccurately documented, impossibly broad in its implications, and backed by veiled threats of reprisals. Mr. Nixon is rightly concerned to muster behind his policy the maximum public support. But if he not only condemns his critics, but intimates that the whole picture of world and national events received by the country is perverted, he strikes at the very roots of the system that brought him to the White House. It is to be hoped that this adventure can be ascribed to some petulance, to some overzealous extrapolation of the notion of the "silent majority," and that it will be quickly discarded. Otherwise, the tensions of the United States, already great, and for which some relief was expected of the Nixon administration, will be multiplied.

'You Certainly Have Become Blase About All This!'

Missing the Point of the Mobe

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—Attorney General John N. Mitchell told the nation that the gathering of a quarter-million Americans in Washington to demonstrate against the war had not been peaceful enough. On another network, Herbert G. Klein, the administration's director of communications, insisted that the majority of the people support the President, no matter how big the turnout was.

The facts are that:

● The kind of violence Mr. Mitchell and the Justice Department said in advance that they expected was never remotely in evidence. A magnificent performance by the Washington police and the mobilization marshals, a jovial and generous spirit in the immense crowd, the nature of the occasion, perhaps even the clear but cold weather, kept the violence to a minimum. The incidents that did occur were clearly the work of fringe groups.

● Nobody ever claimed that the size of the turnout would be an accurate guide as to how many people do or do not support President Nixon's Vietnam policies. It was a much bigger gathering than the administration wanted and it might well be asked whether Herb Klein or anybody else believes he could get 250,000 people together anywhere in this country to march in support of Richard Nixon and the present pace of his peacemaking; but the real point is simply that the Mobe showed once again that a huge and dynamic segment of the population wants that pace speeded up, and sharply.

Here to Stay

That is the fact that confronts Messrs. Mitchell and Klein, after the Mobe. That is the fact that they tried to diminish on television. That is the fact that Mr. Nixon, behind the wall of parked buses that surrounded the White House, tried to ignore by tuning in the Purdue-Ohio State game (not that he could have found any of those unfair Eastern liberal networks televising perhaps the largest crowd ever seen in America, and certainly in Washington; where were they?).

But this hard fact will not go away. The protest movement is not a fringe group of violent extremists. It is not a small and unreasonable minority. It is a serious, sizable, sustained element of American politics that, while it may or may not be a majority, certainly is not silent. It is active, growing, determined, and here to stay.

Nevertheless, the reactions of Mr. Klein and the attorney general, which may be taken for that of the President, suggest not only that Mr. Nixon is standing firm on his approach to Vietnam, which was to be expected; they suggest also that the administration will persist in trying to discredit and deny the importance of the opposition to that approach. Like King Canute and Lyndon Johnson, he will try to command the waves to cease.

Empty Argument

But if the President continues to make policy on the pretense that the protest movement is not serious, he will be basing that policy on an unreality. Take, for instance, the empty debater's argument that a President cannot make decisions under the pressures of a street mob; of course he can't, but no one expected Mr. Nixon to take a look out the window on Saturday, then call Hanoi. What he might be expected to do is to stop deluding himself that there is enough unity in this country to permit, without serious political and social disruption, the long, dubious process of "Vietnamization."

The administration also asserts that peace demonstrations encourage Hanoi to hold out. But not only does the evidence suggest that Hanoi—certainly the NLF—will hold out anyway; surely it is unrealistic for Mr. Nixon to expect the peace movement, with its origins and experience, to swallow its moral objections to the war and its political doubts about his policies, so that he can move unhurriedly toward a faraway and ill-defined end. It is the most frightening of his difficulties that so many Americans no longer trust their leaders that much.

The point the Nixon administration seems to miss, as its predecessor did, is that the main cost of the war is in America itself—the alienation of the young as well as more and more of their elders from a political system that appears ineffective and a government that seems unresponsive—and it is far too great for any interest that might conceivably be pursued in Vietnam. That Mr. Nixon cannot see this is why he could not see the Mobilization for what it was.

France Wants a Han

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—France's current Middle East policy can be stated simply: get four-power negotiations on the Arab-Israeli crisis restarted as soon as possible for, otherwise, the situation can only become worse.

The French believe they can help bridge the gap between disparate Soviet and American views. This gap has become increasingly evident in bipartite talks between U.S. and Russian representatives which have continued while the four-power negotiations (including Britain and France) remain suspended.

When Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann saw Secretary of State Rogers last September, Rogers said Washington did not wish to resume quadripartite discussions until the Israeli elections were over.

Rogers' Promise

Nevertheless, Rogers promised that France and Britain would be informed of all developments in the two-power talks. To the irritation of Paris, there has been no resumption of quadripartite negotiations. On Nov. 13, however, Under Secretary of State Elliot Richardson told Schumann America was ready to recommence them.

Richardson indicated that when Washington received Moscow's reply to the latest American peace formula quadripartite talks could resume. The French are impatient because they feel the four-power framework is the only one within which settlement might be arranged.

France thinks Israel must recognize that its security is impaired rather than helped by continued occupation of territories conquered during the 1967 war and the only way to insure security is by arranging evacuation of these areas under four-power auspices and guarantees.

Furthermore, the French feel Russian policy is still relatively restrained but that this cann relied on much longer. The here is that Moscow tried t off last month's Lebanese cri is worried about growing inf of the Arab guerrillas (fed France is alarmed lest the S fearing China might outflank on the left by encouragin fedayeen, will harden their l line.

Neither Washington nor T —much less Jerusalem—is s persuaded that today's Sovi is moderate. Furthermore t raelis are scarcely hopeful their position would impr France rejoins negotiations.

'Noble Policy'

This month Jean de Lip No. 2 in the Quai d'Orsay, s Saudi Arabia that France "w changes the just and noble followed by Gen. de Gaull respect to the Middle East co Israel regarded De Gaulle's as distinctly hostile.

When the Pompidou regim over, the new president pr to relax some aspects of the arms embargo, although the Mirage fighter planes woul tinue to be held up.

Last summer, after st Pompidou's words, Israel new shopping list here subm mission to buy various spare parts and defensive w The French keep telling the this list is under review single item has yet been to. Furthermore the Frenc that approval of the list d on a "positive" Israeli attitud four-power negotiations—wh main suspended.

France's Middle East poli one primary goal today—launch four-power talks. O ly Paris wishes to restore ternational diplomatic positi enhance its Middle Eastern by getting back into the B club.

SALT on the Table

The strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) in Helsinki have opened in an auspicious atmosphere of hope, moderation and avoidance of propaganda on both sides. Mutual suspicion is the chief obstacle—and perhaps the only real obstacle—to agreement. Both the United States and the Soviet Union now proclaim that their interest, and that of the world as a whole, lies in halting the nuclear missile buildup and maintaining the stability of the present nuclear balance. If they can achieve greater confidence in each other's commitment to maintain that balance rather than alter it for unilateral gain, they may be prepared to take the risks that a far-reaching arms control agreement unavoidably will involve.

Perhaps the most extraordinary aspect of the Helsinki talks, given the past two decades of confrontation, is that Russian and American officials this time meet to advance mutual rather than conflicting interests. The central issue is whether they really are prepared, in President Nixon's words—which the Soviet delegation echoed—"not only to limit the buildup of strategic forces but to reverse it." For that would imply agreement to limit offensive and defensive missiles at present levels, then to discuss reductions, rather than to search for a new, higher level of balance first by deploying offensive MIRV multiple warheads and added anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defenses.

MIRV is clearly the lever in the arms race. It would bring a fivefold increase in the number of independently targeted warheads in the American offensive missile forces and an equivalent escalation in Soviet capabilities. A decision on MIRV is the most urgent business that faces the delegations in Helsinki and their governments at home. No other weapon buildup can upset the strategic balance, except after a period of several years. But MIRV must be taken under control within the next few months or it may be too late. Once deployed, it will not be easily subjected to inspection either as to numbers or accuracy. A halt in flight testing before deployment is the only way to keep MIRV out of the arsenals of both countries.

The close relationship between ABM systems and the MIRV multiple warheads designed to penetrate them makes it difficult to halt either separately, and essential to ban deployment of both at the same time. There have been private indications that the Soviet Union is prepared for this double step. If these indications are verified at Helsinki, an American proposal for a MIRV-ABM ban should be placed on the table immediately and not delayed for the second stage of the talks in late January or February, which may be too close to the MIRV-deployment target to permit agreement in time.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reflections on Agnew's Stand

The Middle-Way Media

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The morning after Spiro T. Agnew teed off on the television networks, the car radio brought the announcement that CBS was inaugurating a new "series for the '70s," especially designed for us members of the "action generation."

To a middle-aged man stuck in the usual morning traffic, it was mind-blowing just to learn one belonged to the "action generation." But the real dazzlement came when CBS told us whom we would be hearing about in its new series on "the action people."

If the notes scribbled at the next red light can be relied upon, the heros of the series will be "sky divers, motorcyclists, scuba divers and protest demonstrators."

Intentionally or not, the announcement of the new series seemed a pertinent reply to the vice-president's question of the previous night, asking if the networks believe their "endless pursuit of controversy . . . more action, more excitement, more drama serves our national search for internal peace and stability."

It can fairly be objected that the "pursuit of happiness" of which the Declaration of Independence speaks has little to do with the picture of the "silent American," sitting in his tepid bath and seeking a state of perfect tranquillity, conjured up by Mr. Agnew's words.

What cannot be denied is that there are some equally walloping cultural and personal values built into the decision to produce a series on the "action generation" that defines "protest demonstrations" as a seasonal sport, just like water-skiing or snorkeling.

And that was one of the points the vice-president was trying to make in his much-criticized speech—a speech whose valid points may be overlooked in the denunciation of its one glaring error.

Mr. Agnew was not original, perhaps, but he was certainly right in pointing out that a television news program, like a newspaper front page, is not simply a mirror of an objective reality, but an interpretation of events, filtered and selected through the conventions of the medium and inevitably warped by the prejudices of the men who run it.

He was correct in noting that all journalism thrives on and emphasizes conflict. Television news, pressed for time and heavily dependent on dramatic effect, tends to treat any conflict as the clash of two antagonistic forces. The drama can be heightened if the clash is personalized and if the personalities spotlighted express or represent strongly diverging viewpoints on the issue. Thus, television news, even more than printed journalism, tends to obliterate the middle ground of compromise and agreement and to emphasize conflict and extreme positions.

Third, Mr. Agnew was correct in arguing that the concentration of editorial decision-making in New York and Washington—again, characteristic of all journalism but exaggerated in television—heightens the problem. Any journalist knows that his perspective changes as he moves into or away from that East Coast power center, in whose "geographical and intellectual confines," as Mr. Agnew said, influential people do read the same papers, go to the same cocktail parties and express the same thoughts. No journalistic medium has yet made an effective e exploit the rich variety of viewpoints and voices to readers or viewers exami conventional wisdom of the area.

In all this, Mr. Agnew is right track. Where he goes —and seriously wrong—is in that the television comm should either be quiet or "g it." His suggestion that " it is time that the networ made more responsive to th of the nation," is either a of intimidation to a regula dustry or it is a proposal dividual sets of cowardice men in that field of com tions.

In either case, it is im especially coming from a m is insensitive enough to own high office and the a it commands, for a small slur on a figure like Averell man, whose career of public surely entitles him to the the networks at times have ed him.

Mr. Agnew is markedly li tent, too, in arguing that t works should refrain from diate comment on a pres address—especially adverse ment. The notion that t should observe a respectful for some period of time President has uttered his to the nation is nonsense President may or may not h formation that is unavailabl critics, but he certainly monopoly on wisdom. Mr. plea for diversity of viewpo television merits serious con tion. His advocacy of sil acquiescence deserves none

Letters

View From the Desert

Your editorial "Inevitable War?," Nov. 11, has adopted an impartial attitude in trying to analyze President Nasser's blunt declaration that he is going to spill blood, burn the horizons and destroy Israel. You call the Israelis "shortsighted" for not being willing to retreat from some of the strategic frontiers, but you fail to answer one elementary question: What is going to be changed if we become "longsighted" and decide to retreat to the 1967 borders? We have had the fedayeen before 1967; we have the el-Fatah killers now; what are we going to have then?

I am writing this letter from a small desert town, which five years ago did not exist. The community of this town is very busy building roads, laying pipelines, and erecting a $40 million fertilizer plant. It is very difficult to till the desert during the day and then fight the el-Fatah killers during the night. But, we shall go on fighting the killers and be very "shortsighted" as long as the Arab leaders do not have the courage to confront us in direct negotiations, and tell us exactly what is going to be changed if we accept their request to retreat.

J. EIDELBERG.
Arad, Israel.

Voice of the V-P

Well, well, what do you know. There's still a little bit of life and nerve left in America. The corpse still twitches!

Just as every conceivable authority in the United States, from the President down through the Supreme Court to the state and municipal authorities and lower courts, is being flouted, kicked and insulted, and is spinelessly surrendering to mob rule, hoodlum control, criminal usurpation by a new race of juvenile delinquents, lo, suddenly there comes a voice, one that never in all of America's constitutional history has been heard in the land before: that of the vice-president.

Of course, the vice-president is denounced and vilified as crazy and irresponsible, or as having fallen into second childhood, by all these innumerable minorities, each with its own special personal ax to grind (and to hell with the U.S.A.), which are quickly and irrevocably forcing their will on the vast silent majority of sensible, decent, hard working and even (oh dirty word) patriotic Americans.

Hats off to you, Mr. Agnew. French friends wish you and America well.

BERNARD D'ARCHIMBAUD.
Verderonne, France.

Russians in Egypt

The article by Joseph Alsop on "Soviet 'Volunteers' for Arab Forces" (IHT, Nov. 13) is at best misleading; at worst it exemplifies the sort of distortion which ill serves either serious journalism or the prospects of a settlement in the Middle East.

Comments about President Nasser's being "a Soviet puppet," for example, are wholly gratuitous: he is very dependent on Soviet technical, financial and military aid, in return for which he doubtless feels constrained to make substantial concessions. Quite probably one of these concerns keeping the violence in the Middle East under control.

There is, of course, little parallel between the participation of Jewish Americans in the Israeli armed forces and that of Russians in the Egyptian military. The former are given Israeli citizenship directly they enter Israel and unless steps are taken these Americans become (at the same time) Israelis. The "constitutionality" of this action, from the American standpoint, has been upheld by the Supreme Court. The Russians, by contrast, are advisers, probably welcome, but certainly without "legal/moral" basis for any involvement in Egyptian affairs.

The implications of this distinction are important. Russian pilots have for some time been flying Egyptian Air Force planes (MiG jets—made in or for the Soviet Union) in the course of training Egyptian pilots. But whether they are actually flying "defensive missions" on behalf of the Egyptian military is doubtful in the extreme. Russian involvement at this level—not even to mention the possibility of "Soviet pilots turning up over Sinai"—is anything but a "small step." Indeed, as Russian planners must be well aware, such action would be similar to that initiated by the United States in Vietnam several long years ago.

WILLIAM H. DORSEY Jr.
London.

Tranquil Embassy

If 40,000 of our American boys have died in the Vietnam war thus far, who killed them? The North Vietnamese, with their guns full of bullets.

Where do they get those loaded guns? Mostly from the Russians, their good comrades, of course—where else?

Then the North Vietnamese are really fighting the Americans for Russia, who is always talking about coexistence? You can call it that, if you insist on being a stickler for accuracy.

Then why is it that the anti-war students do not demonstrate before the Russian Embassy in Washington with demands that the Soviet Union stop sending massive military supplies to the peace-loving North Vietnamese and help bring the conflict to an end, instead of against the Pentagon, the White House and the Department of Justice?

STEPHEN MADERICK.
Clamart, France.

Trick Answer

The Nov. 15-16 Trib coverage of U.S. indifference to Apollo-12 quotes one John Carter, gas-station attendant, as saying: "It's like Magellan. He was the first man to circumnavigate the world, and everybody remembers his name, but who but an esoteric scholar remembers the name of the second man to sail around the world?"

Apparently, where John Carter is concerned, it takes an esoteric professor to remember correctly the name of the first man to circumnavigate the world (let alone the second). Fernão de Magalhães was murdered on the island of Cebu in 1521 and never sailed more than half way around the world. The expedition he commanded completed the first circumnavigation under Juan Sebastian Elcano.

CYRIL H.B. DILLING.
Monaco.

International Opinion

Bonn and East Berlin

The Bonn government's stated readiness to negotiate with East Berlin has drawn favorable comment in the West . . . but has not checkmated the Communist leadership. Premier Stoph, too, says he is ready for talks but only on issues which, to Bonn, are not negotiable. This reaction was predicted by sober observers. But the federal government apparently doubted East Berlin toughness. This test has demonstrated that the Communist regime is exclusively interested in recognition.

The federal government cannot invite more rebuffs by renewed initiatives. To admit that there is nothing doing in Berlin apparently is too much for the planners of inter-German relations.

—From Frankfurter Neue Presse.

U.K. Role in Nigeria

Once again [Foreign Secretary Michael] Stewart has been disgracefully misleading about Britain's role in the Nigerian war. His evasions and distortions in the House of Commons Monday lend fresh plausibility to the Biafrans' chilling charge that Britain condones a policy of starving them into submission.

For Mr. Stewart to repeat that Britain supports daylight relief flights, and a road relief corridor, when he knows that both have been rejected on military grounds by Biafra, is disingenuous enough. But he also failed to dispel the impression that Britain opposes the night flights organized by the churches. Mr. Stewart's position is that he supports a method of relief which he knows to be impracticable and apparently opposes the one method that works.

British support for Lagos may have been justifiable at the beginning of the war. But after two and a half years, in which the Biafrans have not only starved by the million but have also shown some signs of becoming a nation, a reappraisal is overdue. Nigeria's boundaries may be legal, but they are not so sacrosanct as to justify British involvement in what has become a war of starvation.

Britain's right course is to move to a position of neutrality.

—From The Guardian (London).

Limits on Arms Talks

If the American-Soviet talks are successful, that will augur well for the future. That will mean that the Russians and Americans have understood the need to agree to end the arms race. If, on the contrary, they fail, then the principle will indeed be established that the superpowers, at one time or another, will be led to cross swords. . .

It is unfortunate that the other nuclear powers were not invited to make their viewpoints known. The French government has indeed been keeping aloof from disarmament talks for years, because in its opinion they do not deserve such a name since they do not deal with the destruction of existing atomic weapons. At a time when the United States and the U.S.S.R. are making a timid step in that direction, would it not be timely for it to depart from such a sterile reservation?

—From Les Echos (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Nov. 19, 1894

PARIS—London is just all agog looking for the new four-wheeled hansom cabs. While waiting for the appearance of this new departure in the matter of vehicular traffic, Londoners might have read with profit the article published in the Herald on Saturday last, respecting the arrangements made for the horseless carriage race, which is to take place in June next from Paris all the way to Bordeaux.

Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 19, 1919

WASHINGTON—Revolution has broken out at Vladivostok, according to information received by the State Department, yesterday, from Siberia. Thus far only Russians are involved, the dispatches said. Bolshevik claims of the capture of Omak on Nov. 15 were confirmed yesterday. These said the Soviet forces had advanced beyond the Kaichak capital and had destroyed bridges and railroad tracks.

... The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chances of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed bearing the writer's correct address.

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Pakistan (air)	$ 45.00	88.00	172.00
Portugal (air)	Esc 445.50	835.50	1575.00
Saudi Arabia (air)	$ 23.50	44.50	85.00
South Africa (air)	$ 44.00	84.00	164.00
Spain (air)	Ptas 1020	1950	3800
Sweden (air)	Sw.Kr. 102.00	196.00	380.00
Switzerland	Sw.Fr 82.50	158.00	308.00
Thailand (air)	$ 32.00	62.00	120.00
Tunisia (air)	$ 18.00	34.00	66.00
Turkey (air)	$ 17.50	33.50	64.00
U.A.R. (air)	$ 23.50	44.50	85.00
U.S.A. (air)	$ 32.50	62.50	120.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$ 17.50	33.50	64.00
Elsewhere Europe (air)	$ 27.50	52.50	102.00

ants a

L. Sulzberger

o Forswears ers' Pence

N, Nov. 18 (AP).—ilip has politely re- £15 ($36) a group stevedores raised to continue playing

ers, all regular cus- of the Fellmongers' started a fund for s husband after he n American television royal family's money were such that he to give up his favor- The dockworkers hey would buy him a addle or a new polo

This month's No. 2 in the Saudi Arabian , a letter to them ingham Palace said: change the po al Highness is very followed by re- hat he would hope you Israel regarded insider donating any as distinctly ... may raise to, for over, the new ...ood or to any other to relax some ... which in your opinion arms embargo ... a lot to help youth Mirage fighter ... in the middle-aged." time to be le... kers said today they Pompidou's ... ed to take the prince's new shopping ... mission to ... spare parts ... The French ... this list ... single item ... to. Further... that approval ... on a "positive" ... four-power ... main suspend... assembly last night that France's ... one primary ... launch four-... by Paris wide... ternational ... enhance its ... by getting ... club.

é Defends ce in New ary Budget

lov. 18 (UPI).—Defense Michel Debré told the ... s defense budget for the smallest France has the budget as a whole ...

... a defense budget of Mr. Debre said France's ...icy would continue to ...main political and mili... ...iples laid down by ...resident Charles de

's Stand

Media

...ire effort is aimed at ... to preserve our free... ...ision," Mr. Debré said. ...onal nuclear strategic ...roof of our determina... ...ssuade the enemy and ...hreats.

...se, the United States ... Union can blow up ... several times over. But ... our aim," he said. "The ...ional strategic force is ... into dissuade a possible ...rs ... from making any attack ... country by virtue of ... we can cause him."

...n Labor Dispute

...l. Nov. 18 (AP). — At ...police and demonstrators ...ted injured in a clash ... offices of Pakistan Air... today. Police charged ... 5,000 airline employees ... an inter-union dispute.

UN Insists Its Arab Aid Goes To Refugees, Not Commandos

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 18 (NYT).—The head of the United Nations Palestine aid agency, Lawrence Michelmore, insisted yesterday that relief supplies were not being diverted from Arab refugees to Arab guerrilla groups.

However, Mr. Michelmore, in opening a General Assembly debate on the aid program, acknowledged that Arab commandos continued to occupy refugee camps in Lebanon, as reported from Beirut last week by The New York Times.

The issue of the commando occupation of 14 out of 15 Lebanese camps was taken up by Yosef Tekoah, Israel's chief delegate, who protested that UN supplies and services should not go to camps which became bases for military attacks on Israel.

The guerrilla activity in Lebanon also was expected to have some repercussions in Congress, where some members were considering amending a foreign aid authorization to hold back funds for the aid program until the Arab commando occupation ends.

The United States has been the major contributor to the UN Relief and Works Agency, created in 1949 to care for Arabs left homeless by the Palestine war.

Over the years, the United States has poured $455,618,069 into its operations—operations which UN officials agree have not solved the problem of finding permanent homes for the refugees but which have kept them alive on a bare subsistence level.

At present the agency, known here as UNRWA, is caring for 1,400,000 refugees living in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and the United Arab Republic, or in areas which have been under Israel's control since the end of the June, 1967, war.

Mr. Michelmore, who is commissioner general of the aid agency, in reporting to the Assembly's Special Political Committee, underscored the precarious financial situation of the agency and said that even a cutback in relief supplies and services could be "catastrophic."

Referring to the situation in Lebanon, he confirmed that, in the last few weeks, armed men had occupied a number of camps instead of the regular Lebanese police or security forces customarily maintaining order, and said they had exercised control over movements in and out of the camps. Some buildings were occupied and for two or three days the UN agency was refused access.

Mr. Michelmore insisted, however, that the takeover was an "abnormal situation" and that he had been assured by Lebanese authorities that the regular police would return "soon." He also attested to the "integrity" of the agency's operations, that aid was going to the needy refugees "and it is not diverted to other purposes."

Commandos Strike in Sinai

(Continued from Page 1)

day, according to UPI. He denied Egyptian claims that the frogmen were carried by helicopters and said Israeli intelligence was reasonably certain the frogmen entered the gulf from Jordan. He did not indicate what reprisals, if any, the Israelis might take, but recalled that Israeli planes attacked Aqaba a year ago following an Arab guerrilla attack on Elath.]

Israeli Planes Strike

TEL AVIV, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Israeli warplanes today attacked Egyptian "military objectives" in the central sector of the Suez Canal, an Israeli military spokesman said.

The raid began at 1630 GMT and lasted for more than an hour. All Israeli planes returned safely, the spokesman said. He did not give any further details.

A military spokesman said earlier today that two Israeli soldiers were killed and another two wounded yesterday in a skirmish with infiltrating Arab guerrillas north of Umm Sidra in the Jordan Valley.

Two Arab residents of the Rafah in the occupied Gaza Strip who violated a dusk-to-dawn curfew, were killed by an Israeli patrol last night, the spokesman said. The patrol fired on the Arabs when they refused to comply with an order to stop, he said.

Curfew on Gaza

The curfew was imposed on Gaza City and Rafah last week in an effort to quell mounting Arab guerrilla activity in both cities in the Gaza Strip.

Okinawa Leftists Stage Fire-Bomb Attacks

NAHA, Okinawa, Nov. 18 (AP).—A band of radical students tossed fire bombs at a Japan government office and a police box in a surprise attack today hours after police-student skirmishes at a giant U.S. air base.

Two of the 30 students were arrested near the police box, which was damaged slightly. No damage was reported at the Japan government office in Naha, the Okinawan capital.

About 15 fire bombs were thrown at each. No injuries were reported.

Many Okinawans, including leftist groups, have been demanding Okinawa's return to Japanese rule.

Associated Press.

CALCUTTA ROW—Indian police charge through a makeshift barricade of handcarts and rickshaws during street battles in which two were killed by police fire.

Czech Government Adviser Flees

Prague Reports Snejdarek in Britain

PRAGUE, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Prague Radio said tonight that Antonin Snejdarek, a high-ranking adviser to the Czechoslovak government on political and economic affairs, was in Britain.

The radio broadcast a sharp attack on Mr. Snejdarek, director of the Institute for International Economic and Political Relations. He was reported last week to be missing from Prague amid speculation that he may have left the country.

Prague Radio said tonight he was in Middlesex.

[But a British Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that he had no knowledge of Prof. Snejdarek, the Associated Press reported.]

The radio commentator said Mr. Snejdarek's background was beginning to come under investigation this year. He "understood and packed his bags," the commentator added.

"He secretly disappeared and for several days there was no trace of him," the broadcast said, adding. "He finally appeared in Bonn, where he announced to the world that he had emigrated. Then he moved to Middlesex, where his friend [writer Eduard] Goldstucker lives."

Mr. Snejdarek's disappearance had led to a growing feeling here that he had fled to the West.

He is a noted expert on West German affairs and has also paid a number of trips to the Soviet Union, which led to speculation that he was an important contact man between the progressive leadership of Alexander Dubcek and the Kremlin.

Prague Radio said: "He will try to anchor in some English university. It is surely more pleasant to live in England as Professor Antonin Snejdarek than live in Czechoslovakia as the compromised and unveiled Antonin Snejdarek—rightist rank number two."

Mr. Snejdarek has been attacked by Prague Radio in the past for his close association with the liberalization movement last year.

Meanwhile, Czech Education Minister Jaromir Hrbek announced the abolition of university chairs of Marxism-Leninism and the introduction of new textbooks giving the party-line version of the 1968 reform movement and the Soviet-led occupation.

He told a press conference that the chairs in individual faculties would be replaced by new institutes of Marxism-Leninism.

Observers said the new institutes appeared to centralize and subordinate Communist theoretical teaching more directly to the party and ensure against possible reformist interpretations which might result from a continued diffused teaching structure.

Greece Puts Off Trial of El Al's Arab Attackers

ATHENS, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Greek authorities, anxious to preserve friendly relations with Arab nations, are discreetly delaying the trial of two Arabs who staged an armed attack on an Israeli airliner at Athens airport, Dec. 26, 1968.

The two, Mahmoud Mohamad Issa, 25, and Maher Suleiman al-Yamania, 20, are members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. They are in jail facing multiple charges, including the premeditated murder of an Israeli who was a passenger on the jetliner. If convicted, they could be sentenced to death.

The government has explained that under the Greek code of penal procedure, the minister of justice could order postponement of a trial if it could harm Greece's international relations.

Spain, Britain Agree in UN To Delay Gibraltar Debate

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 18 (UPI).—Spain and Britain have agreed not to raise and debate the issue of Gibraltar at the current session of the General Assembly, Spanish Ambassador Jaime de Pinies said today.

Mr. De Pinies said he had informed Congolese Ambassador Theodore Idzumbuir, chairman of the assembly's Trusteeship Committee which deals with colonial questions, that "we think it best not to have a debate at this time" on the Gibraltar isue.

He said the British delegation had also advised Mr. Idzumbuir in that sense.

Mr. De Pinies explained that while the question of Gibraltar will remain on the agenda for this and future sessions, and could be reactivated, there will be no debate this year and no resolution.

Observers concluded this obviously was a result of the recent reshuffle of the Spanish cabinet, where Gregorio Lopez Bravo replaced Fernando Maria Castiella y Maiz as foreign minister.

Attitude Changes

The first indication in the UN of a change of attitude of Spain came last Friday when the Spanish delegation joined other Western countries in voting against an Afro-Asian draft on Portuguese African territories.

This was considered a significant change of Madrid's attitude which over the past several years has been one of courting—by affirmative votes on various colonial issues—the voting power of the Afro-Asian bloc on the Gibraltar issue.

The change was interpreted here as a direct result of the formation of the new Spanish cabinet which, observers here feel, has sorted out Spanish foreign policy priorities in a way that would link Spain closer to Europe, particularly the Common Market, of which Britain and other countries also hope to become members soon.

But Mr. De Pinies emphasized the decision not to debate Gibraltar at this assembly was also a realistic move in light of the fact that Britain had refused to implement previous UN calls for a Gibraltar solution, particularly the last assembly's decision that the British should leave the Rock by Oct. 1, 1969.

Observers felt the decision not to press the Gibraltar issue to another assembly vote this year may reopen channels of communication between London and Madrid and generally ease the situation in Gibraltar.

Bonn Reconsiders Spain Loan

BONN, Nov. 18 (AP).—Spain has persuaded West Germany to reconsider a long-standing request for development aid totalling around 250 million marks [$68.3 million], government officials here said today.

This was disclosed after Spanish economic planning minister Lauriano Lopez Rodo held talks today with senior West German ministers and officials.

The aid—requested to help finance a major irrigation project in southeast Spain—was turned down earlier this year when the Bonn government ruled Spain could no longer be considered a developing country.

After Mr. Lopez Rodo's talks today with development aid minister Erhard Eppler, a ministry spokesman said the project was being reexamined.

15 Million Expected to Strike in Italy Today

ROME, Nov. 18 (UPI).—The first of an estimated 15 to 20 million Italian workers began walking off their jobs today, launching a nationwide general strike expected to be one of the most crippling in years.

Italy's three major unions have called the strike for tomorrow to protest a 20 percent increase in rents over the last two years and a shortage of housing that forces some persons to live in shacks.

Among the first to walk out were newspaper and news agency employees. No newspapers will be published tomorrow.

All government offices will be closed, with even city policemen joining the walkout. Trains and buses will not run and there will be no mail or telegraph service, no garbage collections and probably only limited telephone service.

Most industry and business offices will be closed, but some shops will open part of the day.

Trans World Airlines and Alitalia, the Italian airline, said their flights to and from North America would operate normally. Alitalia said it also planned to maintain some flights to European points, and some domestic flights.

Pan American said it had canceled all its flights into and out of Rome.

Unions have called rallies in most cities and thousands of national police will stand by in case of violence but no serious trouble is expected.

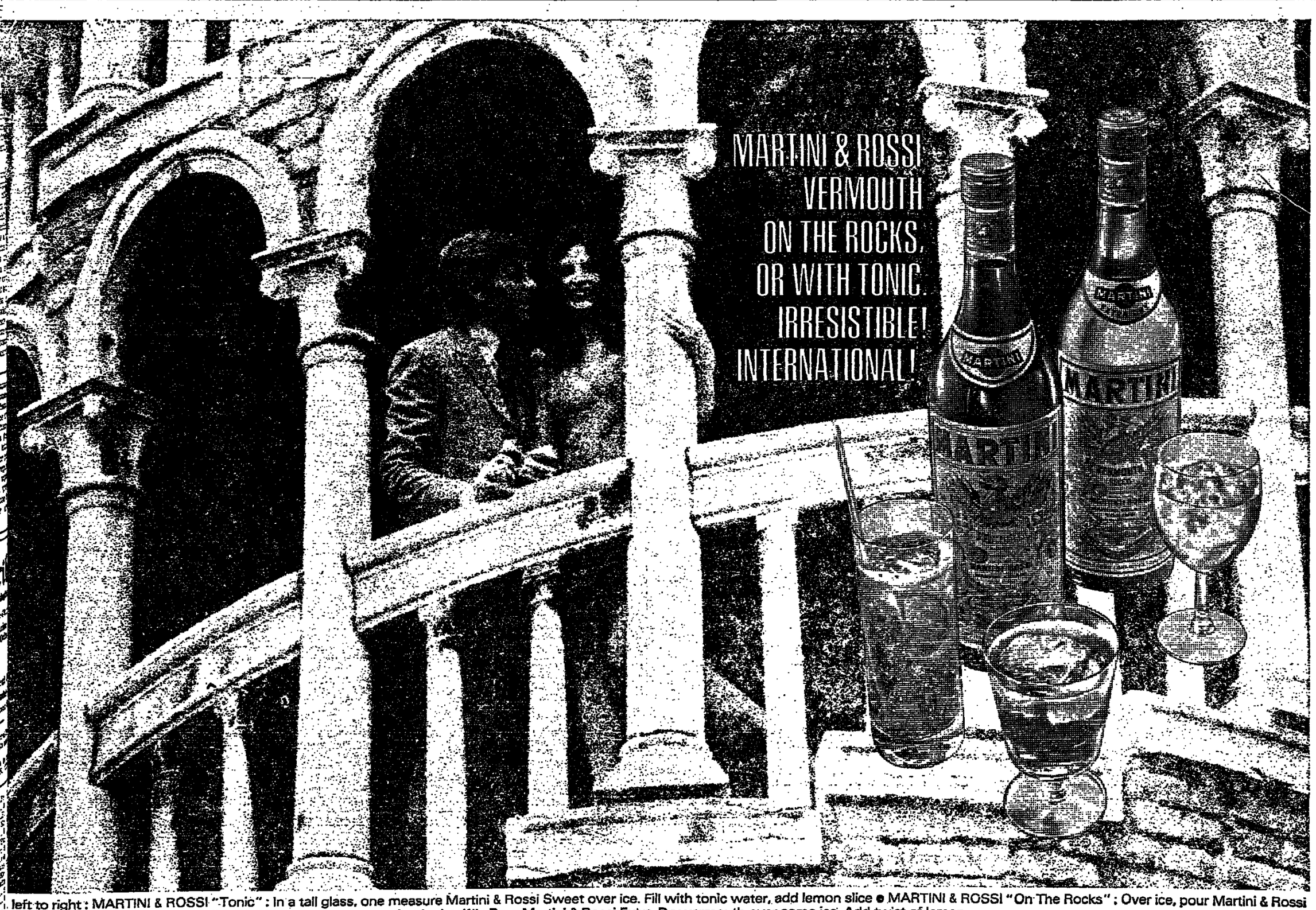
The strike climaxes nearly three months of labor agitation, mostly aimed at securing higher salaries and shorter working hours. It is the third general strike this year. The first two, in February, were only partially effective but indications are that participation this time will be high.

The government, in an effort to blunt the impact of the strike, yesterday approved funds for the construction of 700 billion lire ($1.1 million) worth of housing over the next three years.

But the government already has 500 billion lire ($800 million) set aside for housing that has not been spent because of bureaucratic delays, and observers said that in light of this, the new allocation was practically meaningless.

Aside from the general strike, other workers began walkouts today expected to last several more days. Among them were Red Cross workers, including ambulance drivers, and the 30,000 employees of a medical insurance agency that serves more than 30 million persons.

The Italian television and radio networks said that although some programs would be cut tomorrow because of the strike, the landing of the Apollo-12 mission on the moon would be shown as planned and in full.



left to right: MARTINI & ROSSI "Tonic": In a tall glass, one measure Martini & Rossi Sweet over ice. Fill with tonic water, add lemon slice ● MARTINI & ROSSI "On The Rocks": Over ice, pour Martini & Rossi st. Add twist of lemon ● MARTINI & ROSSI Extra-Dry vermouth-"by itself": Pour Martini & Rossi Extra-Dry vermouth over some ice. Add twist of lemon.

PARIS THEATER

A Boisterous French Hit: 'Fiddler on the Roof'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 18.—"Fiddler on the Roof," the Joseph Stein-Jerry Bock musical extracted from Sholom Aleichem's tales of Jewish community life in a Russian village at the turn of the century, had its Broadway premiere in 1964. Since then, it has enjoyed unqualified success abroad. Last Friday evening, the inhabitants of Anatevka were introduced in Robert Manual's adaptation, "Un Violon sur le Toit," at the Théâtre Marigny. Paris has taken the irresistible show to its heart. "Fiddler on the Roof" is a hit here, a very palpable hit.

It was dificult to find a comedien to play the role of Tevye, the good-natured milkman with a brood of marriageable daughters. Charles Aznavour, Anthony Quinn and Peter Ustinov were among those considered. The hunt ended with the selection of Ivan Rebroff, the German-Russian singer who mastered French in four months to take on the role played with a wealth of sly, succulent humor and touching naiveté. He sings with powerful profundity which becomes subtle and twinklingly comic.

Rebroff's Tevye is a huge Russian bear of a man in size, a sort of strapping Sancho Panza of vocal grandeur. Despite the bits of gruff fooling and earthy characterization, Tevye is an enormously kind and appealing figure of fun—often strutting as the "heavy" father, but scared to death of his wife. After a grand display of bluster he bows to the marital decisions of his daughters.

As far as is possible, the Parisian version follows its American original. Directed by Richard Altman, choreographed by Irène Claire, the rhythm and precision of the dancing is less expert than Jerome Robbins's New York version. However, it is more spirited than the average French revue. The Jerry Bock score—particularly "If I Were a Rich Man"—is known and popular in France. The Boris Aronson settings give the stage an air of poetic fancy to stress folklore. Gay, brave colors flutter as the dark storm of racial persecution rumbles threateningly.

* * *

"Occupe-toi d'Amélie," the Georges Feydeau farce of 1908 vintage, is a perpetual French comedy. It has been filmed both silently and as a "talkie" and adapted into English several times.

It has now reappeared in Paris at the Théâtre de la Madeleine in a polished production acted with vigor and directed by Jacques Charon of the Comédie-Française, who has a gift for flawless timing in staging comedy. André Levasseur has designed a 1908 fashion-show of extravagant gowns—the hobble-skirt is back!—and Art Nouveau décor to establish the period. Both are in playful, super-camp mood. Visually, the evening is a riot of colorful absurdity.

The comedy is intricately devised—as Marcel Achard reminds us in the program—since Feydeau was a master mathematician. It suggests an after-dinner story told in a comfortable club corner by a crack raconteur. You may have heard it before, but the clever telling unfailingly sets one chuckling.

Amélie is a chambermaid who has elevated her situation by becoming a "kept" woman. Her "keeper" discovers that while he was in the army an old friend, another man-about-town bachelor, has obeyed instructions to "look after Amélie" beyond the call of duty and the betrayed plots to marry her off to his gay-blade comrade.

The complicated happenings that arise from this situation must be witnessed. The cyclone of wild fun takes on a surrealistic aspect as it tears along charged with the matter-of-fact logic of "Alice in Wonderland." The heated action is enriched with a gallery of comic-strip portraits: the foreign prince enamored of Amélie; her policeman father who bellows out the command to circulate when the drawing-room traffic is blocked; the Belgian godfather; the sentimental society lady; Amélie's kid brother in her service as a valet to keep down household expenses. The Feydeau imagination is inexhaustible and his grotesque, frantic figures in their flashy finery recall Sem's cartoons of the "fast-set" locomotives before 1914.

Jacqueline Gauthier's Amélie is a delightful minx, a good-humored coquette who can't say "no." Jean-Pierre Cassel as the boulevard dandy in danger of matrimony is a perfect farceur. You will not find a more side-splitting scene on the Paris stage at the moment than the one in which he is forced to figure out his daily rent by royal command. Pierre Tornade as the proud guardian of the peace, Geneviève Brunet as the flirtatious lady, Victor Guyau as the innocent Belgian and, above all, Jacques Sereys, done up as Robert de Montesquiou, the libidinous royal visitor who bounces all the ladies on his knee, make happy and hilarious company.

"Occupe-toi d'Amélie" is back again for another prolonged engagement.

Ivan Rebroff

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ART IN LONDON

Baroque Painting, Sculpt... In Top-Quality Exhibitio

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Nov. 18.—"Baroque Art for the Collector," now at the Heim Gallery, 59 Jermyn Street, W1, is an exhibition of the highest quality. More than 40 paintings and 30 sculptures are on view. Among the most interesting of the paintings are the two Solimena sketches for the portraits of Saint Athanasius and Saint John of Damascus—the paintings are now to be seen in the Naples Cathedral. The Vignali painting of Saint Gregory the Great is the only one of the dozen Vignali saints outside the Museo degli Innocenti, Florence. Then, there are two marvelous "temptations" (of Saint Benedict and Saint James the Penitent) by Antonio Amorosi (1660-1736).

The finest of the sculptures is the porphyry bust of Francesco de Medici, grand duke of Tuscany. The bust is probably by the Florentine sculptor Francesco del Tadda (1497-1584) and certainly from his workshop. This sculpture is based on the marble portrait bust by Domenico Poggini (1520-1590), now in the Uffizi.

* * *

At the opposite extreme from old mastery Baroque are the cosmographic visions of Denis Bowen, who was born in South Africa and is now a British citizen. He is holding his 14th and 15th one-man shows concurrently — in Milan and in London (at the John Whibley Gallery, 22 Cork Street, W1).

Always a loner, Bowen was painting an extraordinarily accurate series of lunar landscapes and interplanetal "abstracts" many years before the heroic voyage of Collins, Armstrong and Aldrin, to whom he has dedicated the present show.

His colors are customarily dark and somber, but the large canvases have a great splendor about them, the 20th-century equivalent of the medieval banners of the circumnavigators and conquistadors. Nevertheless, the artist, recently appointed associate professor at Victoria University, British Columbia, combines with this historical richness a brilliant modernity of vision.

* * *

Using John Osborne's play, "A Patriot for Me," as a starting point, Leonard Rosoman has made a series of excellent oils and gouaches on the same theme that Osborne used in his drama. These works to be seen at Roland and Delbanco, 19 Cork

They are neither lik of the Royal Court production (where made many of his pr sketches) nor in ar theater designs. But them have a strange quality, like the work temporary pre-Raphael exhibition offers a change, too, from all dash carryings-on, for is an artist who has respect for his materia

* * *

At the Redfern Ga Cork Street, Alan Re having his first one-m in five years. All t which includes paint reliefs, wood block pr prints and aquatints, ecuted in the past th The large white-paint related to music, to fi to the mutability of things, are austere but And some of the pri ticularly the large w prints, are quite magn concept and color.

* * *

The Fine Art So New Bond Street, wa in 1876, and has lon ized in the English tradition in paint sculpture. The curr (through Nov. 28) acquisitions includes lent gouache of "Jus John Armstrong, a pressionist painting little-known William Gibson (1866-1931), fine flower pieces equally little-known Park (1862-1933).

Francesco de M

MUSIC IN FRANCE

Paris Opera Set to Reopen Tonight With 'Troyens'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 18.—After having been closed for six months for a major overhaul of its stage equipment, the Paris Opéra reopens tomorrow night (the gas and electricity strike permitting) under a new administrator and with an ambitious new production of Berlioz's "Les Troyens."

But the reopening has been preceded in the last few days by two press conferences—one by the new administrator, René Nicoly, and one by the labor unions—that served as reminders of some hard work to come under the general heading of the "reform" of the Opéra.

Mr. Nicoly indicated that a central part of the reform would be a renegotiating of the existing labor contracts. The unions of the General Labor Confederation, representing artistic, technical and administrative personnel of the Opéra and Opéra-Comique, while declaring themselves ready to discuss new contracts, went on record with a number of criticisms of the conditions in the joint administration of the two theaters and in the Ministry of Culture's attitude toward them.

These ranged from the "insufficiency" of the repertory to the absence of long-range planning, the inefficient use of the budget in a time of economy; ill-defined responsibilities and the belief that the administrator is not granted enough power to deal with the problems that confront him.

Mr. Nicoly, while emphasizing that the season was not planned by him, announced the program for the current season, which will run through July.

Besides "Les Troyens," there will be new productions of Verdi's "Rigoletto" in February, a Balanchine-John Taras ballet program in March, Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" and Verdi's "Falstaff" (with Tito Gobbi staging and singing the title role) in April, and Mozart's "The Magic Flute," in German, staged and designed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, in June.

At the Opéra-Comique, which Mr. Nicoly said would be charged with a special responsibility toward contemporary music, the season will include a program of works by Luciano Berio in April, and in June a trio of works by contemporary composers—Claude Prey, Maurice Ohana and Luis de Pablo. There also will be the first Paris production of Richard Strauss's "Arabella" in May, in German, conducted by George Sebastian and staged by Herbert Graf.

On the Arts Agenda

New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art unveils this month three 18th-century French rooms for which Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Wrightsman, noted New York art collectors, have supplied the contents. These include three outstanding *boiseries*, Versailles parquetry, a large number of pieces of Louis XV and XVI furniture and six paintings by Hubert Robert, done for the bathroom of the Bagatelle. This section of the Met will have its own entrance permitting direct access from Central Park.

* * *

A new opera by the English composer Francis Burt, "Barnstable," is scheduled for its first performance Nov. 30 at the Kassel opera, as part of a double bill with Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi."

DAVID STEVENS.

THE ART MARKET

The Princess and the Meissen Pl...

By Wilfrid Fleisher

STOCKHOLM.—When Princess Christina, granddaughter of King Gustav VI Adolf, officially opened the Stockholm antique dealers' pre-Christmas fair last week, she suddenly stopped in front of a showcase and, pointing to a plate, exclaimed: "That's out of the palace."

It was a Meissen plate from a dinner service, dating back to 1735, bearing the insignia of the Swedish monarch, Frederik I, with the royal arms. The service is a palace treasure, used only on rare occasions.

The plate was exhibited at Magaliff's, one of Stockholm's foremost art dealers. Martin Magaliff, owner of the store, who was conducting the princess about the premises, explained that the plate came to him "through the trade."

The princess made no claim for restitution and the plate remains on sale at $1,000.

Aside from the king, the 25-year-old princess is the only member of the Swedish royal family who takes a real interest in art and antiquities. She has been trained by her grandfather, whom she frequently accompanies on his quests for art.

First in 7 Years

It is seven years since Stockholm's antique dealers last held a fair, but they have apparently been encouraged by an unprecedented public demand for art, not merely for the sake of art, but as an investment in an inflationary period.

One of the fair's attractions that caught the attention of Princess Christina was a short color film of Peking's "Forbidden City," taken by the roaming Swedish amateur photographer Wayland Wieslander.

Mr. Wieslander shipped as a sailor several years ago, on a Swedish cargo vessal that made ports of call in China. When on shore leave, he frequented the markets and developed a keen interest in Chinese blue and white porcelain. He became famous overnight when he appeared on a Swedish television program and outwitted a panel of museum experts, appraising Ming wares. He is now widely known here as "Mr. Ming."

The Chinese (Mao) government subsequently invited him to Peking, permitted him to film parts of the "Forbidden City," said never to have been seen before by a foreigner, and, in particular, the living quarters of the famous Emperor Kang Hsi (1662-1722). He was also allowed to bring back a handful of early blue and white Ming specimens, now one of the most valued Chinese wares, which he sold to museums and collectors in Sweden.

Chinese Ceramics

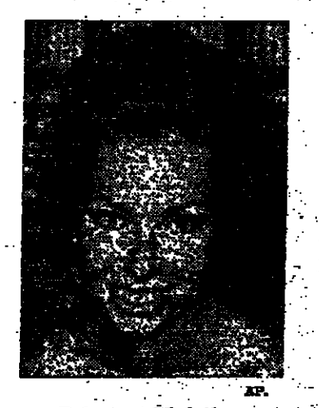
A curiosity of the fair is a small but unique collection of early Chinese ceramics, dug up in the Philippines in recent years.

This collection is being shown by Ewa Reutersvard, widow of George Axelsson, a former New York Times correspondent. She maintains an antique store in the "Old City" of Stockholm, and has a stand at the fair.

Much has been written about these new finds in the Philippines, covering a 200-year span from the 13th century (late Sung) to the 15th century (early Ming). They are crude examples of Ching Pai (shadow blue) ware, and blue and white of a type resembling exports from Swatow and South China, earlier unearthed in the East Indies. But they include some shapes never before known to exist. Their interest is more archaeological and historic than artistic.

It is said that, in the Philippines, such specimens can be bought from farmers them on their land more than a pittance they bring several dollars.

Predominantly, the tures Swedish 18th century art: furnitu ings and silver. It that Swedish peasant popular a decade ago appeared from the m is out of fashion and mand is for the mo ticated items from o and luxurious home owners find it increas ficult to maintain t mounting taxes.



AP.

Princess Christina

Americana

Two items of spect ican interest were sol tion within the past large bronze statue chief Pontiac on hor the Russian-born Wa ans, who settled in E the mid-19th century, a surprising $14,300 at enburg auction, while, clock, with a standi of George Washingto form, sign "Dubuc, Michelle-Comte, Paris 1815, was sold at B auction in Stockholm five times the price It went to a buyer fr by's in London.

Bukowski's, four-day grossed $560,000. A W landscape sold for $6,4 Flood" by David Ten younger, $8,000; and landscape, $12,000. Thr Lung export plates f Chinese dinner service ham Grill, a founde Swedish East Asia brought $1,200, $540, respectively. They w fine quality, rarely see public market here.

Klee Retrospect To Open in Par...

A retrospective of the Paul Klee, the most i of his work ever asser Paris, will be mounted Musée National d'Art from Nov. 25 to Feb. exhibit, which comes t ades after the Germa artist's death in 1940, some 150 paintings, 40 and 20 engravings on l the painter's son, Felix Klee Foundation of B a number of private coll

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1969

U.S. Reassures Allies on Inflation

Will Continue With Deflation Effort

By Carl Gewirtz

Nov. 18.—The Nixon administration today reassured its allies that its other domestic problems are not taking ...e over the battle to contain ...tion.

...ing of the current tight ... policy is not in the offing ...e rise in the number of ...ed workers and the ...easures that go along with ...g to Paul W. McCracken, ... of the president's Council ...mic Advisers, and Andrew ...ner, a governor on the ...eserve Board.

no early relaxation of ... policy," Mr. Brimmer said. ...unemployment, which last ...as at 3.9 percent of the ..., he said: "Speaking as ...nsible official, that is a ...rtunately, we ought to be ... to absorb. Rising unem... is not a reason to relax ... and Debt ... policy."

...Brimmer noted that he could ... of the ...enance "a level of 7 per... ...n the 1961 recession, be... ...public would find this ...unacceptable." But between that and the present level, he said, "restrictive monetary policy still has a role to play."

Mr. McCracken refused to specify what magnitude the government would find acceptable.

The spokesmen are attending a two-day meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Economic Policy Committee here.

Blaming the "legacy of inflation-mindedness" from the Johnson years, Mr. McCracken said that the administration "was left with no choice but to risk overstaying on the side of restraint in order to re-establish confidence in the price level and the credibility of the government's will."

The sharp rise in the number of unemployed from August's 3.5 percent to September's 4 percent set off a howl of protest in the United States and calls for a change in the restrictive economic policies. Subsequently there have been predictions of imminent easing—predictions so far not borne out by the statistics and denied by responsible officials.

However, the outcry evoked fears in Europe that the government would relent and would continue to "export" its inflation. France and West Germany, which both recently realigned the parity of their currencies, have taken strong measures to restrain their domestic inflation and fear that these will be of no avail if the United States does not control its own.

Thus, from the developing concern that the U.S. policy might lead to a recession in America which would affect the rest of the world, European policy makers have returned to the fear of an unending cycle of inflation.

It was this last fear that the administration sought to allay today.

"The concern of the other delegations," Mr. McCracken told a news briefing, "was that we stay with policies of restraint and disinflate until we get results on the price front."

He noted that the other delegations were concerned "not that U.S. policy is on the wrong course, but that we persevere and stay with it until the task is done."

Asked about the possibility of a U.S. recession next year, Mr. McCracken said that "I see no evidence at hand that anything like that is stirring up."

Mr. Brimmer suggested that the credit restraint now in force was not excessive. Bank credit growth rates from mid-December 1968 to mid-November 1969 showed, he said, an annual growth of minus 4.5 percent. This was offset by Eurodollar borrowings, which brought the rate to minus 3 percent.

But "adding other non-deposit sources [such as commercial paper], it then shows a modest growth of 3 percent at an annual rate. We haven't wrung out all the liquidity," he said; "there has been some growth."

He said that 1970 would be "a year of submormal growth—part of the process to regain price stability." Although he refused to forecast what the rate of growth would be, he did allow that an increase of 1.5 percent put forth by one journalist "was in the ballpark." This would be sharply lower than the 4 to 4.5 percent growth in real terms that the United States has achieved recently.

...ts in Payment ...nces Seen

...IS, Nov. 18.—The United ...dom, Britain and France ... have balance-of-pay... surpluses next year, it ...ecast today. But West ...y's current strong sur... decline.

...forecast was made by ...ganization for Economic ...ction and Development ...ported by sources. ...in is expected to show ...lus of $750 million this ... and a 1970 surplus of ...billion. The United ... after a 1969 deficit of ...illion, is to show a 1970 ... of $900 million. In ... a deficit of $1.25 ... will become a sur... 1970 of $350 million.

for West Germany, a ... surplus of $1.4 billion will ... $100 million in 1970.

Georges A. Vlerick

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Georges A. Vlerick, 51, formerly area director for Norton Co. for the Benelux, Scandinavia and Eastern Europe, has joined Gates Europe SA, subsidiary of Gates Rubber Co. of Denver, Colo., as managing director designate.

* * *

Georg Olsson, 49, director of operating planning and control, has been named assistant to the president of Scandinavian Airlines, effective Dec. 1.

NYSE Plan On Ownership Is Challenged

Justice Dept. Raises Anti-Trust Question

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—The Justice Department's anti-trust division said yesterday that the New York Stock Exchange had not demonstrated the need to exclude some types of publicly owned corporations from membership and probably would be unable to demonstrate any such need.

Thus, the exchange would be in violation of the anti-trust laws if it went ahead with its present public ownership proposal, the department said.

The anti-trust division, therefore, suggested to the Securities and Exchange Commission that it should "hesitate" before permitting present NYSE member firms to sell their own stock to the public.

The NYSE has decided to postpone a vote, scheduled for this week, on the public ownership proposals as a result of an SEC request for more time in which to examine especially the anti-trust aspects of the proposed rule.

The commission should hold public hearings, the department said, to determine whether there was any legal justification for the restrictions the exchange has sought to impose.

As the anti-trust division views the issue, the only possible legal justification is that such restrictions are necessary to the workings of the securities laws.

"The New York Stock Exchange has advanced no persuasive rationale phrased in terms of the public interest to support its proposed limitations on membership by publicly held corporations," the department said. "This raises a strong inference that the limitations are primarily designed to exclude institutional investors from membership."

In deciding whether to approve the NYSE proposal, the department said, the SEC "should carefully distinguish between proposals which actually broaden the NYSE membership base and those which only benefit the existing members by permitting them to go public."

Some institutional investors, among them Investors Diversified Services Inc., the manager of the largest U.S. mutual fund complex, have indicated that they would like to join the NYSE in order to buy and sell stocks for their funds at the low commission rates available to members. This type of membership would be prohibited by the Big Board's proposals.

The department suggested that the SEC should try to solve, first, the issue of whether sales commissions can legally be price-fixed at all, and then turn to the question of who may or may not be a member of the exchange.

Italian Bourse Closure

MILAN, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—The Milan bourse will be closed tomorrow due to a general strike, bourse authorities said today.

But Picture Indecisive

Early Decline Is Reversed on Wall Street

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange edged slightly lower today, but pockets of strength gave it some big individual winners.

Standard Oil of Ohio, booming 9 1/2 to 107 5/8 and Penn Central, highballing 3 to 33 3/4 on a recovery track, were the large gainers on the active list.

But Fairchild Camera, the second most active stock, went the other way, plummeting 8 1/4 to 84 3/4 and brokers identified Fairchild Camera, a favorite trading vehicle, as an apparent target of mutual-fund selling.

Collins Radio, also in the electronic group, was tagged as the biggest percentage loser, down 9 1/8 to 45 1/2.

The price decline in Collins Radio affected Schlumberger, which slipped 1 1/2 to 99. In September, it was reported that interests representing or friendly to Schlumberger, which provides oil-industry services, had accumulated about 250,000 shares of Collins Radio.

Memorex Up

Memorex was a feature in the computer sector, rising 3 1/2 to 168 1/2 after selling at a record price of 173 7/8. Its low was 65 this year and 11 in 1966. The stock has enjoyed a sharp runup on expectations for a new low-cost microfilm printer for computers.

While individual issues were registering substantial gains and losses, the Dow Jones industrial average finished at 845.17, up 2.64, in its first advance after five successive setbacks.

Wall Street was watching the Dow indicator closely, to see whether it would hold above the technical "floor" for blue-chip stocks recently formed in the 840 area.

At 10:30 a.m., the industrials hovered at 840.29, down 2.24 from the previous close, but no real selling pressure appeared. Thereafter, the blue-chip average began to improve slowly and it closed at its best level of the session.

Market statistics painted a conflicting picture. Some popular averages finished higher, while others edged lower.

Volume Rises

Volume on the exchange rose to 11.01 million shares from yesterday's 10.12 million shares.

The Big Board's index of all common stocks dipped 0.02 point to 53.90. The scoreboard on the exchange showed 791 declines and 534 advances, but prices generally were improving at the final bell.

The firmer trend was not sidetracked by a news dispatch in the final half-hour of trading that quoted Secretary of State William Rogers as saying that "numerous diplomatic contacts" with Hanoi have failed to produce any visible progress in settling the Vietnam conflict.

EG and G was down 1 5/8 to 25 1/2 after losing more than four points yesterday. The company said it expects a fourth quarter loss.

Lockheed regained 7/8 of its 2 3/8 loss of yesterday, closing at 29 1/4. General Dynamics lost another 3/4 to 27 1/2.

City Investing rose 1 1/8 to 29 5/8 after losing 1 3/4 yesterday. Other conglomerates tended fractionally lower.

Western Airlines eased 1/2 to 23 1/4 in a fractionally lower airlines group. Western said it expects a fourth quarter loss despite a cutback in staff in recent months.

RST Profit, Revenue Soar

LONDON, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Roan Selection Trust, the mining giant, reported today that net profits almost doubled in the first quarter of fiscal 1970.

Profits after tax jumped to the equivalent of $33.96 million, or 59 cents a share, from the $17.09 million, 29 cents a share, earned in the year-earlier period. Revenue also soared, to $145.5 million from $82.7 million in the year-ago quarter.

U.S. Earnings Reports

Allied Supermarkets

First Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	303.4	246.5
Profits (millions)	0.53	0.46
Per Share	0.14	0.12

Blue Bell

Fourth Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	61.8	55.9
Profits (millions)	2.66	2.49
Per Share	1.60	1.53
Yr. to Sept. 30		
Revenue (millions)	202.7	188.25
Profits (millions)	7.92	5.99
Per Share	4.70	3.75

Chicago Pneumatic Tool

Third Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	46.6	37.3
Profits (millions)	4.02	3.51
Per Share	0.82	0.71
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	117.5	111.2
Profits (millions)	11.39	10.02
Per Share	2.33	2.05

Dean Food Co.

Third Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	38.9	38.9
Profits (millions)	0.43	0.38
Per Share	0.54	0.48
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	116.9	121.4
Profits (millions)	1.14	1.43
Per Share	1.42	1.78

Hoover Ball & Bearing

First Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	44.3	41.5
Profits (millions)	2.17	2.04
Per Share	0.58	0.55

Lucky Stores

Third Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	312.6	261.7
Profits (millions)	4.96	3.57
Per Share	0.42	0.32
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	904.8	715.3
Profits (millions)	13.01	9.12
Per Share	1.12	0.82

National Industries

Third Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	98.08	88.39
Profits (millions)	1.36	1.44
Per Share	0.18	0.19
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	273.45	248.88
Profits (millions)	2.74	4.71
Per Share	0.36	0.63

Norris Industries

First Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	65.8	71.5
Profits (millions)	3.08	3.73
Per Share	0.73	0.89

North American Rockwell *

Year Sept. 30	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	2,667	2,803
Profits (millions)	64.92	81.16
Per Share	2.20	2.89

* Company officials said "anticipated operating gains in the aerospace and avstems" group are expected to boost sales and earnings next year.

Wickes Corp.

Third Quarter	1969	1968
Revenue (millions)	129.2	128.6
Profits (millions)	2.36	4.68
Per Share	0.38	0.74
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	359.7	338.1
Profits (millions)	8.48	10.43
Per Share	1.34	1.65

Inco Settlement Voted

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Workers at the International Nickel Co. of Canada refinery here have accepted by a three-to-one vote the three-year contract ratified by the company's workers in Sudbury last week, a union spokesman said. Production resumed at Inco's Sudbury facilities on Saturday after a 128-day strike.

Denny's Enters Consent Accord On SEC Action

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Denny's Restaurants Inc. said today it has entered into a consent agreement settling a civil action filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission Oct. 16.

The suit concerned what the SEC termed false and misleading statements designed to help certain shareholders gain control of Parvin-Dohrmann and inflate the price of that firm's stock.

The judgment prevents Denny's from acquiring or disposing of any shares of Parvin-Dohrmann, with which Denny's had been negotiating a merger, in a manner which would violate certain SEC regulations. Denny's said it has never, does not now and does not intend to own any shares of Parvin-Dohrmann.

The consent was entered into by Denny's without admitting the allegations in the complaint and Denny's said "that all acts on its part were done in good faith and not with the intent to violate any provisions of the law."

Third Consecutive Decline Hits U.S. Industrial Output

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Industrial production declined in October for the third consecutive month, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday.

For many, the report supplied the most convincing evidence yet that the long-awaited slowing of the economy is under way, even though part of the October dip was related to strikes.

The output decline in October was 0.4 percent, larger than in the two previous months, with the production index at 173.3 (1957-59 equals 100), compared with 173.9 in September.

Although not all of the economic indicators for October are yet available, those published so far tend to confirm the picture painted by the production index. Retail sales continue sluggish, unemployment remains higher than in the earlier part of the year, and personal income showed its second consecutive small growth after booming earlier.

The Fed report attributed some of the October decline in production to the strike at General Electric Co. and to scattered strikes in the automobile industry. But it said there was "a falling off in output of some other durable and non-durable goods."

Auto production, the report said, was at a rate of 8.4 million units, down 4 percent from September. There was a decline in production of "most household goods, including furniture and television sets." Production of paper and textiles dipped, though steel and chemicals were "about unchanged."

Prices Rise

The report noted that despite the slowing of production, wholesale prices of industrial products continue to rise. October's 0.5 percent increase was unusually large and covered a wide variety of products.

Earlier this year industrial production, like many other indicators, was rising strongly despite the government's policy of fiscal and monetary restraint. Thus, despite a decline of 0.7 percent in the Fed index since July, output in October was still 4.4 percent above a year earlier.

If the decline continues long, the result could be a recession. Normally, however, a recession is characterized by a decline in the "real" gross national product—the GNP after correcting for higher prices—and that has not yet happened.

Bougainville Copper Sets Finance Pact

LONDON, Nov. 18 (UPI).— Bougainville Copper Pty. Ltd. has signed agreements for further financing of its copper mining project on Bougainville Island, New Guinea, and for the sale of copper concentrate which will be produced from the mine, Rio Tinto-Zinc announced today.

The Bougainville concern is to get from Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Ltd. and Mitsui and Co. of Japan a loan of $30 million to be repaid by the end of 1979. Bougainville copper is to purchase up to $30 million of equipment from Japanese suppliers with payments spread over a ten-year period ending in 1982.

The agreement also confirms the sale of 950,000 tons of contained copper for which the signing of a letter of intent was announced on Feb. 8.

It also covers an additional sale of 750,000 tons of contained copper and an option to sell a further 75,000 tons during the 15-year period.

Bougainville is owned two-thirds by Conzinc Rio Tinto of Australia and one-third by New Broken Hill Consolidated.

In mid summer, Bougainville signed a credit agreement with the Bank of America and the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia for loans of up to $246.4 million in Eurodollars to be made by two syndicates of British, European and Canadian banks and financial institutions.

Iron Ore Contract

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—Japanese steel mills have increased their orders for iron ore from the Mount Newman project in Australia by $500 million, it was announced yesterday by American Metal Climax.

The new contracts call for delivery of 60 million long tons of ore, beginning in 1970 and ending in 1981. Total commitments by Japanese steel companies for Mount Newman ore were thus raised to 200 million long tons with a total contract value of $1.7 billion.

In addition, Broken Hill Proprietary, part owner of the iron-mining complex, has ordered 70 million long tons.

Endorses Guideline Policy

...rli Urges U.S. Restraints

...YORK, Nov. 18 (Reuters). ... Carli, governor of the ... Italy, has endorsed wage-... guidelines as a means of ...ith inflation in the United ...

... speech prepared before the ... Foreign Trade Convention ...ght Mr. Carli expressed ... that traditional forms of ...y and fiscal restraint were ...ory, and noted that "when ... prevent cost-push infla... consider valid those at... described in this country as ...ts or guidelines and in Eu... incomes policy."

...overnor continued that he was aware of the technical objections to guidelines—which the Nixon administration has stressed it will avoid—but was less concerned with these than with charges that guidelines carried authoritarian tendencies.

The working of monetary policy has been complicated by the growth of public expenditure, large international enterprises and the "attitude of social groups," Mr. Carli commented.

But he said he hoped the Nixon administration and the Federal Reserve Board will not "let go of the brake and step on the accelerator again" soon.

"Otherwise," he said, "the efforts made in the past year will be useless. The relaxation of the credit squeeze during the summer of 1968 was in retrospect unfavorably judged."

Mr. Carli reiterated his earlier position endorsing more flexible exchange rates. The lessening of monetary tensions in Europe could cause a greater deterioration in U.S. payments on an official transaction basis as short-term funds move out of the United States, he said. This in turn could renew pressure on the dollar and as a result on the whole monetary system.

If current swap arrangements and other means cannot restore equilibrium to the U.S. payments position, Mr. Carli said, "we cannot rule out that this type of equilibrium must be achieved by agreeing to a moderate flexibility of the dollar vis à vis the currencies of an enlarged integrated European area, or to a separation of commercial and financial dollars."

Eurodollar Rates Climb; Proposals By Fed Are Cited

LONDON, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Rates for Eurodollar deposits rose sharply here and sterling was upset on the foreign exchange market today.

Eurodollar rates firmed by about 0.5 percent in short-term positions—up to six months. Rates for two, three, four and five months moved above 11 percent, effectively at their historic high of 13 percent seen last June, if the 10 percent reserve requirement, recently imposed by the Federal Reserve, is considered. One-month dollars closed at 10 3/16 bid and six-month contracts went to 10 15/16 bid.

On the foreign exchange market, spot sterling was hit by switching into Eurodollars, and fell back 16 points to 2.39355 against the dollar.

Dealers said the main upward pressure in rates continues to be the possible effects of the U.S. Federal Reserve's plan to bring commercial paper issued by bank-related companies under its Regulation Q. This would put a 6 1/4 percent ceiling on the interest rates payable on the paper—which has become one of the banks' sources of funds in an otherwise cash-hungry industry.

They also cited a change in sentiment away from recent hopes for a downturn in U.S. interest rates.

...sing Starts ...ow in U.S.

...NGTON, Nov. 18 (Reu... ...vate housing starts drop... ...asonally adjusted annual ...4 million in October after ... an upward revised Sep... ...rel of 1.53 million units, ...erce Department reported ...

...liminary October estimate ... lowest annual rate this ...

...partment also said the ...asonally adjusted rate of ...using starts in the six... ...riod ended October was ... below the average for ...eding six-month period ... April, and 4 percent ... corresponding half-year ... 1968.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
38½	21¾	Abacus .49f	4	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	— ½
77⅞	64⅛	AbbtLab 1.10	26	72⅞	74	72⅞	74	+ ⅜
66¼	41⅞	ACF Ind 2.40	16	49⅛	49⅝	49	49¼	+ ⅛
30⅞	21	AcmeCl 1.40a	26	23⅝	24⅝	23½	24⅜	+ ¾
54¼	37¼	Acme Mkt 2b	15	43⅛	43½	43⅛	43½	+ ½
29½	12½	AdamE 1.61g	21	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	11⅜	Ad Millis .20	23	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
85	59½	Address 1.40	425	69	69	66¼	66¼	—3½
22⅛	14½	Admiral	65	17½	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
65¼	33	AetnaLif 1.40	81	40½	40⅝	39¾	40⅛	+ ¼
41¼	33	AetnaLif pf 2	2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
32½	15	Aguirre Co	22	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
46⅞	31⅜	Air Prod .20b	34	36⅜	36¾	36⅛	36	— ¼
34⅛	16⅞	AirRed 1.15g	164	19	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	7⅜	AJ Industries	30	7⅜	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
20½	15¾	Ala Gas 1.10	9	17¼	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅝
38½	35⅜	AlbertoC .28	24	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ½
32⅝	24	AlcanAlu 1.20	148	27¼	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ¼
29¼	20	AlcoStand .26	88	23	23⅝	23	23½	+ ¾
30¼	22⅞	Alexndrs .30d	24	27¾	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
28⅝	13½	Alleg Cp .10g	90	15⅝	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
62⅛	39⅛	AllegLud 2.40	9	41¾	41¾	41¼	41⅝	+ ⅛
66	43	AllegLud pf 3	19	45⅛	45¼	45	45¼	
25⅜	20	AllegPw 1.28	69	22¼	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	— ½
37¾	25⅞	AlliedCh 1.20	162	29⅞	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	
36¼	25	AllidMnt .40b	26	34¼	35	34⅛	35	+ ½
35⅝	24	AlliedMill .75	5	33½	33⅝	33½	33½	— ¼
51⅜	25⅛	Allied Pd .68	27	34⅝	35	34½	34¾	
41⅞	31¾	AlliedStr 1.40	36	33¼	34⅝	33¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
65½	56	AlliedSt pf 4	z60	57	57	57	57	
21	14	AlliedSup .60	33	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
32⅜	21⅞	Allis Chalm	78	27	27⅜	26⅞	27	
25⅞	15¼	AlphaPC .40g	8	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
84	64½	Alcoa 1.80	22	73⅝	73⅞	73⅛	73¾	+ ½
38⅜	25¾	AmalSug 1.60	3	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞	27	— ⅜
30¼	15	AMBAC .50	80	19⅛	19¾	19	19	— ⅞
33⅞	19⅜	AmerEs 1.20	13	23⅝	24	23½	23⅝	
61⅞	35¼	AmHess .07g	125	37⅛	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅛
126	76	AmeH pf3.50	74	79⅛	80	79½	79¾	
38⅝	25	AAirFiltr .80	19	38	38	37½	37¾	— ¼
38½	23½	Am Airlin .80	196	35	35¼	34⅞	35¼	+ ¼
32¾	11½	A Baker .75p	54	14⅞	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
32	19⅜	AmBk Note 1	1	30	30	30	30	
41⅝	32⅜	Am Brands 2	147	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	— ⅝
76½	45½	AmBdcst 1.60	22	55½	55¾	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅜
58½	43⅛	Am Can 2.20	79	48	48¼	48	48⅛	— ¼
30¾	25	ACan pf 1.75	23	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
21⅛	10¾	Am Cem .60	29	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
43	30	A Chain 1.60	7	31¼	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
29¼	18½	AmCredit .90	7	26¼	26½	26	26	— ½
37⅞	23	ACrySug 1.40	2	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
72	58	ACry pf 4.50	z20	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¾	+ ¼
33½	25½	AmCyan 1.25	160	29⅝	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
38½	21	Am Distill 1	4	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ¼
30½	26¼	ADistTel .30g	21	27⅝	27⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅞
19½	10⅛	ADualVt .12g	14	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
74⅝	12⅝	ADual pf.84a	15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
40¼	28½	AmElPw 1.64	179	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	+ ½
32¼	25¾	Am Enka 1	10	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
50½	23½	Am Exp Ind	44	25⅞	26¼	25¾	26⅛	— ⅛
80⅞	65	AExInd pfA6	z120	67	67	67	67	
27⅞	19⅛	AGenIns .50	60	23⅝	24⅝	23¾	24	
38	30¼	AGnIn pf1.80	146	35¼	35¼	34¾	35⅛	— ⅜
25⅜	12	AmHoist .70	55	14½	14⅝	14¼	14½	
68¼	52⅛	A Home 1.40	108	65⅝	65⅞	65	65½	— ¼
100¾	77½	A Home pf 2	2	96¾	96¾	96½	96½	—1
42⅞	31¼	Am Hosp .24	113	41⅞	42⅛	41⅛	41¼	— ⅞
26½	16½	AmInvst 1.10	46	18¼	18¼	18	18	— ¼
27½	18⅞	AmMFdy .90	301	21⅝	22⅛	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
34⅝	28	AMetClx .40	57	32⅞	33¼	32	33	+ ⅞
86	78¾	AMetClx pf 4	3	84¾	85½	84¾	85½	+1
14	8	Am Motors	207	10¾	11	10⅝	10⅞	
43⅞	31¼	AmNatGas 2	83	33	33½	33	33	
17½	9⅝	Am Photo .12	240	11¼	12⅛	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅜
89¼	44	AResDv .10h	126	83½	83½	81¼	82	—2½
32¼	21⅛	Am Seat 1	11	24¾	25	24¼	25	+ ½
32¼	16¼	Am Ship .60	14	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
42	27	A Smelt 1.90	152	32¾	32⅞	32⅜	32¾	— ⅛
69⅞	36⅛	AmSoAfr .70	41	40⅝	40½	39½	40	
47	31	Am Std 1	72	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ¼
126	97¾	AmStd pf4.75	x15	107	107	107	107	+ ¾
34⅞	23¼	Am Steril .48	38	33	33	32⅞	32⅞	
32⅞	23⅝	A Sugar 1.60	26	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25½	— ⅜
54	38½	ASug pfA2.65	1	42	42	42	42	
11	9⅝	AmSug pf .68	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
58⅛	50	Am T&T 2.40	822	53	53¼	53	53⅛	— ⅛
14¼	10	AmWWks .56	19	10¼	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
20	16⅜	AWW5pf 1.25	z140	17	17½	17	17½	+ ½
26⅜	20	AW 4.1pf 1.43	z470	21	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
27⅞	19⅜	Am Zinc	16	22½	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	— ¼
32⅞	21⅜	Ametek .60	14	23¼	23⅜	22½	22⅝	— ¼
62⅝	43½	Amfacinc .80	18	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	
55¼	21½	AMK Cp .30	313	29	29½	28⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
58¼	32⅝	AMP Inc .48	195	55⅝	56⅛	55⅜	55⅝	— ⅛
49⅞	32½	Ampex Corp	168	45⅞	46	45¼	45½	— ⅜
53⅝	34⅝	Amsted 2.40	27	36⅝	36⅞	35⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
27½	14⅝	Amtel .32	x23	14⅝	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	
66	26⅞	Anacond 1.90	218	30⅜	30⅞	30	30⅞	+ ½
49	36	AnchHock .80	22	44⅝	44⅝	44½	44½	— ½
53½	19½	AncorpNSv 1	8	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
49½	32½	And Clay 1.20	8	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ¼
38¼	17⅝	ApacheCp .20	28	23½	23⅝	23½	23½	
45⅝	30	ApcoOil 1.48	359	43½	43½	39⅜	39⅝	—3⅝
52¾	31	Aqua Chem	35	45⅝	46⅜	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
122½	97½	ARA Svc .96	19	118	118	117	117	—1
68	42½	ArchDan 1.60	6	56½	56½	55⅝	55⅝	—1¼
27¼	20	ArizPSvc 1.08	88	22⅛	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	— ¼
40⅞	25⅛	Arlans DS .20	59	25⅝	25⅝	24½	24⅝	—1
33⅞	26¼	ArmcoSt 1.60	166	28⅞	29⅛	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
76½	41½	Armour 1.60	1	48	48	48	48	— ⅜
76¾	58½	Armr pf 4.75	4	61⅝	62	61⅝	62	+1
41¾	34	ArmstCk .80	195	35⅛	35¼	34⅞	35	— ⅛
67½	56	ArmCk pf3.75	z450	55¾	56¼	55⅞	56¼	+ ¼
56⅝	33⅝	ArmRub 1.60	12	38⅝	38⅞	38	38	—1
30½	18⅝	Aro Corp .50	11	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
43⅜	23¼	Arvin Ind 1	x23	26	26	26	25¼	+ ¼
55	28⅛	Ashld Oil 1.20	87	29⅝	29½	29	29⅛	— ½
16⅞	9	Assd Brew	168	14	14⅞	14	14½	+ ⅜
53	42½	Assd DG 1.20	30	45⅝	45⅞	45⅜	45⅜	— ¼
38⅝	29⅝	AsdSpg 1.20b	4	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	— ½
19	12	AssdTran .60	30	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
29⅝	22	AtlCtyEl 1.38	14	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
135⅜	91⅝	Atl Richfld 2	382	98⅞	98⅞	97½	97¾	— ¾
63½	52⅛	AtlRch pf3.75	z80	52	53⅛	52⅝	53½	
229	155½	Atl Rich pf 3	2	166	166	165	165	—1
85⅞	62½	AtlRch pf2.80	73	66	66⅝	65⅝	66	
31⅝	22⅛	Atlas Chem 1	x36	22⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
8⅛	4⅝	Atlas Corp	223	4⅝	5	4⅝	4⅝	
28⅝	12½	ATO Inc .08a	120	14	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
21	12⅝	Aurora Plas	12	16⅝	16⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	10½	Automtn Ind	103	13⅞	13⅞	13	13⅞	+ ⅛
49⅝	23⅝	Avco Cp 1.20	62	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	— ⅝
99	50	Avco pf3.20	21	54⅝	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
66½	46⅝	Avery Pd .32	19	65⅝	66	65⅝	65⅝	+ ⅛
33½	30⅝	Avery Pd pf	7	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
36½	11⅞	Avnet Inc .40	98	13⅝	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
176¼	62	Avnet pf2.50	1	69	69	69	69	— ⅜
174⅝	125¼	Avon Pd 1.80	78	174⅝	175	174⅝	174⅝	+1
17	12⅝	Aztec Oil Gs	97	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜

B

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
40½	20⅛	Babck W 1.36	132	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
25½	17	BakrOilT .65	95	23	24	22½	24	+ ⅞
37	29¼	BaltGE 1.70	24	31⅝	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	— ⅜
75	65	BalG pfB4.50	z90	65½	65⅞	65	65⅞	— ½
68	55½	BaltG pfC4	z50	55½	55½	55½	55½	
50⅜	20	BangPunt .60	20	20⅞	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
57½	30⅛	BangP pf 2	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ¾
71⅝	57⅛	Bank Tr 2.84	25	65¼	65⅞	64½	64½	—1⅝
87⅞	50	BarbOil 2.36f	8	55⅝	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	—1⅞
58⅜	43	Bard CR .25	13	56	56	55⅝	56	— ½
22⅞	13¾	Basic Inc .80	10	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
57¼	38	Basic pf 2.50	z100	40	40	40	40	—1
17¾	9⅛	Bates Mfg	9	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	14½	Bates Mf pf 1	8	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	20½	Bath Ind	45	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ½
68⅝	49	Bathln pf2.50	4	57	57	56½	56½	+ ½
81⅛	51	BauschLb .80	8	77⅞	77¼	77	77	— ¾
32¼	27½	BaxtrLab .10	109	29½	29½	29⅛	29½	— ¼
21	10⅞	BayukCig .50	x1	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
48¾	33½	Bearings 1	27	48	48½	48	48½	+ ¼
41⅞	32¼	Beat Fds 1	120	40½	40½	40	40¼	— ¼
63½	47⅞	Beckman .50	69	57	57	56	56	—1
61⅞	41½	Bect Dick .30	77	57	58½	57	58	— ⅛
41½	18	BeechAr .75b	7	19½	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
48⅝	20	Belco Pet .50	133	26⅝	27¾	26	27½	+1½
31⅛	18¼	BeldngH .60b	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
80	54⅝	Bell How .60	42	57⅞	58⅛	57⅛	57½	
17	8½	Bell Intercon	70	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	
38⅝	22¼	Bemis Co 1	42	23	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
49⅞	36⅝	Bendix 1.60	81	36⅞	37⅝	36⅞	37⅝	+ ½
80	62¾	Bendix pf 3	1	64	64	64	64	
57½	38	BenefFin 1.60	87	52½	52¼	51⅝	51½	— ½
87¼	69⅝	BenfF pf4.30	4	78¾	78¾	78¼	78½	— ¼
38½	33½	BenF 5pf2.50	z100	34	34	34	34	
29⅞	11½	Benguet	505	15⅛	15⅛	14⅝	14½	— ¼
		Benguet fn	36	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	
44½	14⅝	BerkPhto .77f	66	20	20	19⅝	20	— ⅛
27⅝	7⅝	Bermec Corp	146	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
36⅝	28	Beth Stl 1.80	332	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
28	19	BHM Ind 1.20	10	21½	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
50½	32⅝	Big Three .60	46	46⅝	46¾	45¾	45¾	—1¼
75⅞	53⅞	BlackDK 1.20	29	74⅝	75½	74½	75½	+ ½
28¼	17¾	BlairJohn .48	15	24⅞	25	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
60⅝	52¼	Block HR .24	18	58⅝	58⅝	58⅜	58¾	+ ¼
67¼	46	Blue Bell 1.50	13	57⅛	57¼	57¼	57¼	
22⅛	14⅝	BobbiesBrks	19	19	19	19	19	+ ¼
61⅛	30	Boeing 1.20	439	32¾	32⅞	32¼	32⅜	— ⅜
80¼	57½	BoisCas .25b	279	77⅛	77¼	76	76	—1
34¼	22⅜	Bond Strs 1	12	24	24¼	23⅜	24	— ¼
34	19	BookMth 1.28	47	26	26¼	25¼	25¼	— ¾
35⅝	24	Borden 1.20	97	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝	25½	
36⅛	25	BorgWar 1.25	43	28½	28¾	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
27½	15⅜	Bormans .80	112	17	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	
46½	31⅜	Bos Edis 2.08	16	32⅝	33	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅛
29½	16½	Bourns Inc	31	26⅝	26⅞	26	26⅝	— ⅝
23½	10¼	BranifAir .50	110	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
57¼	46½	BriggSt 2.40a	7	52	52	51⅝	52	— ⅛
74¾	54	Brist My 1.20	190	73½	73½	71½	72¼	—1⅝
48¾	39¼	BristMy pf 2	39	46½	47½	46½	47½	+ ½
45	36	Bdwy Hale 1	7	42¾	42¾	42½	42½	+ ¼
46¼	39	BwyHa pf A2	20	46	46	45½	45½	— ½
33⅞	26	BklynUG 1.72	36	26⅛	26½	26	26⅛	— ⅛
18⅜	10	Brown Co	6	12⅛	12¼	12	12	
22⅞	16¾	Brown Co pf	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25	16⅜	Bwn Sharp 1	15	17⅝	17½	17	17	— ⅜
57¾	31⅝	BwnShoe 1.50	6	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34½	— ¼
25	15	Brunswk .10g	473	18⅝	18½	18	18⅛	— ⅜
30½	19⅝	BucyEr 1.20	41	20⅝	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
33⅞	16	Budd Co .80	22	17	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	7⅛	Budg F pf.60	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
23⅝	12	Budget In .64	447	16	16¼	15½	15¾	— ¼
38⅝	30¾	BuffForg 1.10	29	37	37⅝	37	37⅝	
40½	31½	Bulova W .60	20	39⅝	39½	39⅝	39⅝	+ ¼
17⅝	9½	Bunk Ramo	209	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
53¼	30½	BunkR pf1.50	6	44	44	43½	43½	— ½
46⅝	32¼	Burl Ind 1.40	65	38½	39	38½	39	+ ⅜
36½	21½	Burndy .70	22	24⅛	25	24⅛	24½	
167½	120¾	Burrghs .60	126	153	156⅜	152⅛	155⅞	+3⅛

C

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
38⅞	26⅝	Cabot Cp .60	25	30¾	31½	30¾	31¼	
13⅝	8⅝	Cal Finanl	73	10	10	9⅝	9¾	
38¾	21⅝	CallahM .73f	118	26½	27⅛	26	26	—1
40⅝	17¾	CampRL .45a	51	20¼	20¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
36¼	28⅝	CampSp 1.10	151	36	36	35	35	—1¼
13¼	7⅝	CdBrew .40a	372	8¾	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
93½	66	Cdn Pac 3.20	14	70	70¾	69⅞	70¾	+1
35½	23	CanalRd 1.10	23	24¾	24¾	24	24	— ¼
37⅝	26	Cap C Bdcst	226	33	34⅝	32¾	34¼	+ ¼
56½	40⅝	Carbrun 1.40	7	46	46½	45⅝	46½	+1
33½	15¼	Carlisle .60	39	15½	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅛
81	68	Caro C&Oh 5	z50	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅛
40¾	29½	CaroPLt 1.42	213	32½	32⅝	32	32⅛	— ⅛
44	26½	CarpTch 1.60	x105	29½	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
43½	33	CarrierCp .60	41	40¼	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
35½	29⅝	CarrGn 1.92g	8	31¼	31½	31⅛	31⅛	+ ½
34	16⅞	CarterW .40a	151	30½	31	29½	31	+ ¾
22½	12¼	Case JI	6	15½	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
27	20⅝	Case pf A1.44	3	23	23	23	23	— ¼
40⅛	24½	CastleCke .60	18	30⅛	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ⅜
54⅝	41⅝	CaterTr 1.20	204	43½	43½	42⅝	42¾	— ½
19⅛	8¼	CCI Corp	32	9⅝	9½	9¼	9¼	
24⅝	20⅛	Ceco Corp .90	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
72⅝	59	CelaneseCp 2	197	63⅞	63⅞	62⅞	62⅞	—1
69½	56½	Celan pfA4.50	5	59¾	59½	59	59½	
64⅝	32	Cenco Ins .30	80	45	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ½
30	12¾	CentFdy .30ds	15	14¼	15	14¼	15	+ ¾
30⅝	23⅝	Cen Hud 1.48	10	24	24	24	24	
27⅝	22⅝	Cen IllLt 1.32	6	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	
77	62⅛	C IllLt pf4.50	z10	66½	66½	66½	66½	+1½
25	18⅛	CenIllPS 1.12	36	18½	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
26¼	19⅝	Cent La El 1	9	22⅛	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅝	CenMPw 1.12	19	17⅝	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
45½	36⅝	Cent SW 1.80	50	43½	44¼	43½	43¾	+ ¼
30½	21	Cent Soya .80	73	27⅝	28	27¼	27¾	+ ½
29⅝	17⅝	CenTelU .88b	129	20⅛	20¼	20	20½	+ ⅛
52⅝	22⅝	Cerro 1.60b	136	28	28⅛	27¾	28	+ ⅛
36½	20½	CertMeed .80	11	24	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
30½	22⅝	CessnaA .80b	x25	23⅞	24	23	23⅝	+ ¼
29¼	18⅜	CFI Stl .80	6	22⅝	22⅞	22	22	— ½
17⅞	10⅝	Chadbrn Inc	88	15	15¼	14⅝	15	— ⅛
32⅛	22½	ChampS 1.20	47	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
60	42⅝	CharterNY 2	19	50½	50⅞	50	50⅛	— ⅛
58½	42¼	ChaseMn 1.80	49	53⅝	53¾	53¼	53⅝	— ⅜
49⅞	28½	Chemetrn 1b	14	31¾	31⅞	31½	31⅝	— ½
68⅜	51	ChemNY 2.60	23	62	62⅝	62	62⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	10	Chemway .20	50	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ¼
48⅞	33¼	Ches Va 1.60	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	
75¼	57	Ches Ohio 4	31	58⅛	58⅞	58⅛	58⅞	+ ⅜
54½	37	Chesebro .92	62	50¾	50¾	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅞
18½	11⅝	ChicEast Ill	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
58¼	18	ChMSIPP ct	74	23¼	23½	22¼	22½	—1
79	56½	ChMSPP pf 5	1	65½	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
77½	49	CMSP pf ct 5	2	52½	52½	52¼	52¼	— ¾
33⅝	23	Chi Music 1	37	30	30¼	29⅞	30	
51	32½	ChiPneuT 2	15	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	
31⅞	21⅛	ChRIP ct UP	8	23⅝	24	23⅛	24	
30	20⅛	ChRIP ctNW	18	23½	23½	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
21⅞	10⅞	ChockFull .60	32	11⅞	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
24¼	11½	ChrisCft .05d	90	13	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
52	48½	Chris Cft pf 2s	5	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	—1¼
58	22⅝	CCft cvpf.20d	1	25	25	25	25	
44¼	22⅞	Chromall .44	25	31¼	31½	31	31	— ⅞
57⅞	35½	Chrysler 2	217	38½	39	38¼	39	+ ½
32	23⅝	CinnGE 1.40	47	25⅛	25⅝	25	25⅛	
77½	65	CinGE pf4.75	z150	67½	67½	67½	67½	
69⅝	57⅛	Cin GE pf 4	z160	60	60	60	60	
65⅝	45½	Cin Mill 1.40	13	49	49	48	48	—1
52⅝	39⅝	CinSuTel 2.40	7	40¼	40½	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
48⅛	31¼	CITFin 1.80	118	37¾	37¾	36½	36⅝	—1⅛
121	95½	CIT F pf5.50	2	95¾	95¾	95	95	—3
80	45⅞	Cities Svc 2	75	46⅝	46⅝	46⅛	46⅝	+ ⅜
138	83	CitS cvpf2.25	4	83¾	83⅛	83⅝	83⅝	— ½
36½	21⅝	Citys Inv .30b	612	28⅛	30⅛	28¾	29⅝	+1⅛
58⅝	38	Citylnv pf B2	99	47⅜	50⅛	47¼	49⅝	+1
73⅝	49	CityIn pf1.31	1	61	61	61	61	+1¾
24½	10⅝	City Strs .40	15	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
40⅝	30	ClarkEq 1.40	x26	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	+ ¾
65⅝	31	Clark Oil .40	29	31¼	31½	30⅝	30⅝	— ¾
60⅝	36	ClevCliff 1.60	4	42	42	42	42	— ¼
43	31⅛	ClevElIll 2.04	44	34⅝	35	34	34⅝	— ⅜
56½	45	Clev Plt 3.50	z100	48⅛	48⅛	48	48	
33	25¾	Clev P spl 2	z50	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅜
27⅞	16¼	Clorox 1g	68	22	22	21⅝	21¾	— ¼
36¼	23¼	CluettPea .90	85	30⅛	31¾	30⅛	30⅞	+ ¾
25⅝	18⅛	CluettP pf 1	13	21½	21⅞	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	19	CNA Finl .30	848	25¼	25⅞	24⅝	24⅞	—1¼
39⅞	24	CNA pf A1.10	264	33	33⅝	32¼	32¼	—1
46⅞	32½	Koast St Gas	75	43⅝	44¼	43⅝	44¼	
50½	37⅝	CstSGs pf1.19	9	47	47	47	47	+ ¾
87	65	CocaCol 1.32	59	82⅛	83	82⅛	82½	
38½	30½	CocaBtlg 1.20	37	32	32	31⅝	31⅝	—1⅛
52⅝	40	Colg Pal 1.20	67	46⅝	46⅝	46¼	46⅜	— ¼
61½	50⅝	Colg P pf3.50	z120	53	53	52½	52½	—1½
30⅞	20	Collins Alk 1	25	27⅞	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅛
69⅞	38⅝	CollinRad .80	251	54⅛	54⅝	45⅛	45½	—9⅛
64⅞	33⅛	Colointsl 1.60	26	41⅞	41⅞	41⅜	41½	— ¼
66¼	29¼	Colt Ind 1g	96	31⅝	31⅝	31	31⅛	— ⅜
99¼	57½	Colt In pf4.25	5	58½	58½	56⅝	56⅝	— ¾
41	23¼	Colt In pf1.60	2	25⅛	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
59½	41⅝	CBS 1.40b	x136	48¾	50¼	48¾	49¾	+ ⅞
35⅝	25	CBS pf 1	x14	29½	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
31⅝	25¼	ColuGas 1.60	191	27	27½	27	27½	+ ⅜
42	25	ColuPict .60g	24	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30½	— ⅜
45½	28½	ColSoOh 1.76	7	33¼	33⅝	33	33	— ½
79	53¼	CombEn 2.40	76	74⅝	75⅝	74¼	75⅝	+ ⅝
45	33⅛	ComE pf1.70	2	37¾	37¾	37⅝	37¾	— ⅛
30½	16½	ComlSolv .40	93	26¾	27⅛	26	26	— ½
21½	14¼	ComlSol pf.90	10	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
50⅛	38⅝	ComwEd 2.20	86	39⅝	40⅛	39½	39⅞	— ¼
31¾	23⅝	Com E pf1.42	35	24¾	24¼	23¾	24¼	—1
29⅛	19	Comw Oil .60	296	22⅝	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
34¼	19½	Comput Sci	1159	30⅛	30⅞	29⅞	30¼	— ⅛
58½	41¾	Comsat	90	56½	56⅞	56	56¼	— ¼
24⅝	15⅜	Cone Mills 1	7	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
59⅝	30½	ConracCp .60	x30	35½	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ¼
35½	25¾	Con Edis 1.80	158	26⅝	26⅞	26⅝	26¾	— ⅛
104⅝	81¾	ConEdis pf 6	9	85	85⅞	85	85	— ⅛
78⅞	65	ConEdis pf 5	16	65½	67	65½	67	+1½
72⅞	61¼	ConE pfC4.65	z480	62¾	63¼	62½	62½	— ½
48½	37	ConFood 1.10	103	44½	44¾	44⅛	44¼	+ ⅛
116½	99	ConFd pf4.50	4	111¾	111¾	111	111	+ ¼
43½	24	ConFreight 1	38	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅜
27	11	Con Leasing	76	14	14⅛	13¾	13⅝	— ⅜
33	25⅝	ConNatG 1.76	83	26	26¼	25⅞	26	
45	31⅛	ConsPwr 1.90	88	34⅞	35	34⅝	34¾	+ ⅛
76	63⅝	ConPw pf4.52	z140	65	65	64½	64½	—2
74¼	63	ConPw pf4.16	z670	65	65	64½	64½	—1⅛
24¼	12	ContAirL .50	80	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ¼
78¼	62	Cont Can 2.20	31	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	
21⅞	8½	CntlCopp .22g	18	10¾	11	10⅝	11	
61⅜	36½	Cont Cp 2	53	45¼	45⅝	45	45½	+ ⅛
66	44⅝	Ct Cp pfA2.50	10	47½	48	47	48	+ ½
50⅝	29½	Cont Mtg 1.32	269	45	45	44½	45	
29¼	17½	ContMot .10p	16	19⅝	19¾	19½	19½	— ⅛
40⅝	26¾	Cont Oil 1.50	1297	28¼	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛	— ⅜
57	39	Cont Oil pf 2	4	40	40	39½	39½	— ½
27¼	19⅝	Cont Tel .72	73	23	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ⅜
159¼	112¼	Control Data	485	112¼	114	112	112¼	
41½	33½	Conwod 1.80a	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
45¾	27⅛	Cook Unit .50	28	42	42⅝	41⅞	42⅝	+ ⅜
49½	22⅝	Cooperin 1.40	34	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
28¼	15¼	Cooper TR 1	30	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
29	18⅝	CoopT pf1.25	12	18½	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
51⅞	39⅞	Copelaid 1.20	13	42	42⅛	42	42	— ½
72	39	CoppRge .50b	80	69	70½	69	70	+1⅛
28	17¾	CopwlStl 1.20	13	18¾	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
37¼	20	CorinthB .30g	13	24	24⅝	23½	24⅝	+ ⅛
300	237½	CorGW 2.50a	18	257½	261⅝	257½	261¾	+2¼
33⅝	21	Coronstin .22	38	29	30	29	30	+1¼
17⅝	9⅞	Cowles .20	10	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
59	37	CoxBdcas .50	10	48⅝	48⅝	46⅝	47	—2
42⅞	32⅛	CPC Intl 1.70	170	35⅝	35⅝	34⅞	35½	+ ⅛
59½	39¾	Crane 1.60b	17	43¾	44⅞	43⅝	44⅞	+ ⅜
26⅞	15½	CrompKn .80	x12	16½	16⅝	16	16	— ½
34	20¾	CrouseHind 1	4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
40¼	25½	CrowCol 1.07f	119	32⅝	32⅞	32¼	32½	+ ⅜
18⅞	15	Crown Cork	90	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
41¾	33¼	CrwnZell 1.60	64	38	38	37½	37⅝	— ½
71½	62¼	Crn Z pf4.20	z200	63	63	62¼	63	
28	15⅛	CTS Corp .40	20	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
26	12½	Cudahy Co	22	13	13¼	12⅝	13	
26⅝	21	Culligan .28	26	26	26½	25	26¼	
45½	33⅛	Cummin .80b	13	37⅛	37⅛	36¼	36¼	—1⅝
40¾	27⅛	CunnDrug .70	7	29	29	28½	28¼	+ ¼
26¾	17¾	Curtiss Wrt 1	61	20½	20½	20¼	20⅝	
39⅞	30	Curt Wr A 2	2	30½	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅜
43⅝	31½	Cutler H 1.20	14	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	+ ¼
52¼	29⅝	Cyclops 1.80	15	35⅝	36¼	34¾	36¼	+ ½
61⅞	43¾	CyprusM 1.40	9	50½	50⅝	50⅛	50¾	— ¼

D

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
27⅝	14	DanRiv 1.15g	43	14⅛	14¼	14	14¼	— ¼
29	21⅞	Dana Cp 1.25	14	23⅝	24	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
54⅝	37⅝	Dart Ind .30b	63	52	53½	52	53½	+1½
57½	43	Dart Ind pf 2	13	55¾	55¾	55¼	55¼	+ ½
27¼	23½	DaycoCp 1.14	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
113⅞	85	Dayco pf4.25	z30	91	91	90	90	—1½
46	35⅛	DaytnHud .50	9	42	42	42	42	— ¼
37¼	25¼	DaytnPL 1.60	22	26½	27	26¼	26½	— ⅛
56⅞	34⅝	Deere Co 2	328	41¾	42⅛	41⅝	41¾	+ ⅛
26⅝	18¼	DelmarP 1.08	31	21¼	21¼	20½	20½	— ⅜
35⅞	25¾	Del Mnte 1.10	43	29¾	30	29½	29¾	
40⅞	26¼	DeltaAir .40	87	33¾	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	— ¼
23⅝	10½	Deltec Int	72	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
		Deltec Int fn	1	14	14	14	14	
54⅞	24	Denn Mfg .60	47	27⅝	27⅝	26⅝	27	— ¼
43	21½	DennMfg pf 1	4	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	— ⅛
43⅝	21¼	DennyRst .04	75	22½	23½	22½	23⅝	+ ⅞
58	38	Dntsply 1.20a	1	52½	52½	52½	52½	— ¼
28½	17½	DenRGr 1.10	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
76	55	Dereco pf A	2	58½	58½	58	58	—1⅜
74¼	53	Dereco pf B	9	58	58	58	58	
42½	30	DeSotoInc .90	49	31¾	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅛
32	30¼	DeSoto wi	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
29⅜	22	DetEdis 1.40	70	23¼	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
104⅝	82¼	Det Ed pf5.50	6	84½	85	84⅞	84⅝	+ ¾
25⅞	11⅝	DetSteel .30p	35	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
34½	24	Dexter .24	33	33⅝	34¼	33⅝	34¼	+ ¾
20⅝	11⅝	DialFinan .50	7	12½	12⅛	12	12	
59⅝	42½	DiamIntl 1.80	124	44⅞	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
35⅞	20¼	DiaSham 1.40	197	21½	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	— ½
45½	28⅝	DiaSh pf C2	6	30	30	29½	30	— ¼
23⅞	17	DiaS pf D1.20	79	17	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	22	Dictaphon .48	53	28⅛	28⅛	27¼	27½	—1
67	42¼	Diebold .48b	8	62	62	61⅝	61⅝	
26	18¼	DiGiorgio .60	11	24¼	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	— ¼
35⅝	21⅝	Dillinghm .40	21	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	
63½	43	Dlling pf A 2	1	52½	52½	52½	52½	—1½
20½	15⅝	DillonCo .56b	7	17¼	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
48⅝	17¾	DinerClub .50	30	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18⅛	— ½
123	69⅞	Disney .30b	17	115⅝	117½	115⅝	117	+1½
58½	44⅝	DistSeag 1.20	5	51	51	51	51	+ ½
50⅞	13⅛	DiversInd .36	106	20	20½	19⅝	20	— ⅜
54	43⅝	DrPepper .50	15	49	49⅝	49	49⅝	+ ⅛
89	42⅛	DomeMin .80	24	49½	50½	49½	50⅛	+1⅛
15⅛	12⅝	DomFd 1.19g	12	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
43½	32	Donnelley .60	30	37⅝	37⅝	37	37	— ⅜
		Donnelley wi	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24½	
37¼	26⅛	Doric Cp .32	7	30⅛	30¼	30¼	30⅜	+ ¼
25⅝	12½	Dorr Oliver	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
45⅝	33¼	Dover Cp .70	4	44½	44½	44¼	44¼	
80⅝	64½	DowChm 2.60	45	71⅝	71⅝	70⅞	71	— ⅛
50	31½	DravoCp 1.40	6	31⅝	32	31¾	31⅞	— ⅜
43⅞	24¼	DressInd 1.40	47	27¼	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	— ¼
49	33⅛	Dressr pf2.20	10	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ⅜
44¾	30	Dressr pf B2	6	31	31	31	31	
47⅛	25	DreyfusCp 1b	39	30½	30½	30	30½	
43½	29	DukePw 1.40	15	32½	32½	31⅜	31⅞	— ⅝
60	43⅝	DunBrd 1.10a	31	55⅝	55⅝	54⅞	54⅞	—1¼
50⅛	15⅛	Duplan Cp	28	25½	26⅛	25⅜	26⅛	+ ¾
165½	111⅝	duPont 3.75g	144	116¼	116⅞	115½	116¼	+1⅝
78¼	66½	duPont pf4.50	11	67½	67⅝	67	67	— ½
62	52⅛	duPont pf3.50	1	53½	53½	53½	53½	— ½
31½	23½	Duq Lt 1.66	68	24⅝	24¾	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	28½	Dq 4.20pf2.10	z40	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	—1¼
33⅞	26	DuqLt 4pf 2	z390	28¼	28½	28	28	— ½
31⅝	24½	Dq 3.75pf1.87	z220	25¼	25¼	25½	25¼	
36½	28½	Dq 2.10pf2.10	z50	29	29	29	29	
27	14½	Dymoind .47f	8	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
28½	11½	Dyna Am .40	63	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	

E

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
33¼	23¼	EaglePch .80	12	31	31	30⅝	30¾	+ ¼
28⅛	17	Easco Cp .90	66	21⅝	21¾	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	15⅛	East Air .37p	313	19⅝	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+ ½
44	21¾	EastGF 1.15t	30	26⅞	27	26⅛	26½	
30⅝	20½	East Util 1.40	16	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20½	
79⅞	68⅝	East Kodak 1	242	76	77	75½	76⅝	— ⅛
40⅞	33⅝	EatonYa 1.40	54	44½	44¾	44½	44½	
25⅝	16⅞	EchlinMf .72	85	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝	25⅞	+ ⅞
35⅝	22⅛	EckrdFla .20	21	33¼	33⅝	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
51	25	EdisonBros 1	9	30⅛	30⅜	30	30	— ⅜
50⅞	27	EG&G .10	247	27	27	25½	25½	—1⅛
8⅞	5	ElMusic .09g	86	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
		ElXus fn.09g	2	6	6⅝	6	6⅝	
25¼	13¼	Elect Assoc	67	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+1
83¼	43⅛	El Mem Mag	105	73¼	75⅝	73¼	75⅝	+1⅞
29⅞	17¼	ElMMag pf 1	75	26⅞	27½	26	27¾	+ ½
20¼	8⅝	ElginNat Ind	64	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
26	17⅞	ElPasoNG 1	148	18⅝	19⅛	18½	18¾	— ⅛
45½	24	Eltra Cp 1.20	21	31¼	31½	31	31	— ¼
61⅝	45	Emer Elec 1	131	58⅝	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ½
42	32¼	EmEl pf B.90	21	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
66	44¼	EmeryAir .90	10	62⅝	62⅝	61¾	62	— ¾
50⅝	33⅞	Emhart 1.20b	5	42½	42½	42½	42½	
33⅝	26	EmpDist 1.76	1	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅜
35⅝	27⅛	EmporC .90b	13	30	31¼	30	31¼	+1⅛
46	24⅞	EndJohn .12p	12	24⅝	24⅝	24	24½	— ⅛
64½	47	EndJohn pf 4	z10	50	50	50	50	— ⅞
34¼	18⅞	EnglhMin .40	119	25	25	24⅛	25	
42¼	28¼	EnnisBus .64	4	36¾	37¼	36¾	37¼	
39¾	33	EquiGas 2.20	5	34	34	34	34	
34⅝	22⅝	ESB Inc 1.20	24	26½	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
31⅛	18⅜	Esquire .03	25	21⅝	22¼	21¾	22	— ¼
46⅝	31½	EssexInt 1.20	12	35¼	35⅜	35	35½	— ¼
36¾	22⅜	Ethyl Cp .72	50	27⅛	27⅜	26⅝	26⅞	— ½
53¼	34⅝	Ethyl pf2.40	12	41¼	41½	41⅛	41¼	
27⅝	15	Eurofnd 1.30g	17	18	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
		Eurfd fn1.30g	12	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	
62	38	EvansP .60b	95	44½	44⅝	44⅛	44½	— ⅜
28¾	12⅛	Eversharp	64	26½	27	25⅞	27	+1¼
37⅞	22⅝	ExCellO 1.25	52	25¼	25⅝	25	25	— ⅜

F

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
38¾	26⅝	Faberge .40	58	37⅝	38	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
47¾	33⅝	Factor A .58	6	47½	47⅞	47½	47⅞	+ ½
102⅞	57¼	FairchC .50e	1699	90	90¾	84¾	84⅝	—8¼
24¼	10⅞	Fairch Hiller	89	15	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
27¼	16	Fairmont 1	12	18⅞	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	10	Falstaff .40	64	11⅞	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ½
28½	19	Fam Fin 1.30	12	20¼	20½	2	20⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	13⅝	Fansteel Inc	14	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
24	15	Far West Fin	22	16	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¾
87¼	38½	FarahMf .80b	12	58	58	57½	57¾	— ¼
41¼	19½	FAS Int 1.40f	23	29⅝	29⅝	28½	29	— ⅞
33⅝	22¼	Fedders .40	71	32⅛	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅝
37½	26⅛	FedMog 1.80	21	27	27	26½	26½	— ¼
29½	18⅝	FedPac Elec	17	22½	22⅝	22	22	— ⅝
29½	19	F Pac pf1.26	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
35	21⅞	FedPapBd 1	5	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
43½	22½	FedSigns .60	13	29¼	29⅝	28¾	29⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	Fed Mtg Inv	19	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
28½	21⅛	Ferro Cp .70	10	24½	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅜
37½	21¾	Fin Federatn	76	23⅛	23⅛	22½	22½	— ⅜
43	23¼	FieldctM 1.40	11	30	30	30	30	
43⅜	23⅛	Fibrebrd .70	28	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
66½	46¼	Firestne 1.60	407	55	55¼	54½	54⅝	— ⅝
50¾	32⅝	Fst Chrt 2.29f	306	41⅞	41⅞	41	41¼	— ⅜
82⅞	58	FstNCity 2.40	109	66¼	66⅝	66¼	66½	— ⅛
40¼	31¾	FstNatStr 1g	14	36⅛	36⅛	35½	35½	— ⅞
35⅞	26⅝	Fischbch .80	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
25⅞	19¼	Fishr Fd .05d	18	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
27	13⅛	FisherScl .16	27	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	13¼	Fleming .50	16	15	15	14⅞	14¾	— ¼
32½	23⅛	Flintkote 1	46	26¾	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
92	78⅝	Flint pfA4.50	z40	81½	81½	81½	81½	— ¼
46⅛	28⅝	Fla E Coast	18	34⅝	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅞
22¼	16¼	Fla Gas .50	11	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	— ¼
52½	42	Fla Pow 1.52	52	49¾	49¾	49	49½	— ⅛
76½	64½	FlaPowLt 2	79	70½	70¾	70	70	+ ¼
31½	20¼	Fla Steel 1	30	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
58⅝	27⅝	FluorCp 2.03f	123	29⅝	29⅝	28¼	28¼	—1⅝
79½	42½	Fluor pf B 3	8	50	50¼	50	50	— ½
33¼	15⅝	Fly Tiger .10	83	25⅝	26¼	25¼	26	
38½	21⅛	FMC Cp .85	74	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
57½	37½	FMC pf2.25	5	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	+ ½
27⅝	20	FoodFair .90	26	22½	22⅝	22½	22½	
25⅝	11	Foote CB .80	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
30	13½	Foote Min	14	14⅝	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ¼
38	22	Foote pf2.20	12	24⅞	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
54	41⅝	FordMot 2.40	413	43⅞	44	43⅝	43⅝	— ¼
36⅛	24⅝	ForMcKs .80	147	29	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	
57½	40	FMcK pf1.80	6	48	48½	48	48½	— ¼
27⅝	15⅝	FostWhl .60b	30	18½	18½	18⅛	18¼	
21	14⅝	Fost Wh pf 1	5	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
45⅞	27	Foxboro .60	13	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
35	18½	Frank Str .40	6	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ¼
46½	22⅛	FreepSul 1.60	193	22½	23½	22¼	23½	+1
48⅛	32¼	FruehCp 1.70	126	42⅝	43	42⅝	43	+ ⅜
47	30¼	Fuqua In .67f	65	33¼	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛

G

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
67½	41	GAC Cp 1.50	68	60⅝	62	60⅝	62	+1
46¼	29⅝	GAC Cp pf 1	1	42	42	42	42	
31⅛	15½	GAF Corp .40	234	17	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
41	22⅞	GAF pf1.20	33	24½	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
36⅝	22½	Garn Sko 1.30	28	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—1
38⅝	26⅛	GamS pf1.75	8	27⅝	27⅞	27½	27⅛	+ ⅛
36⅝	24⅛	GamS pf1.60	4	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	— ⅜
29⅝	24⅝	Gannett .48	3	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28½	
11	6⅛	Gar Wood	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	27⅝	GardDen 1.30	46	32½	33⅝	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
27¾	7⅞	Galwyin .45p	105	8⅝	10	8⅝	10	+1⅜
19⅝	14⅛	Gemini Cap	4	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
12¼	10⅞	Geminin .56a	7	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
33½	25⅛	GnAlnv 2.36g	10	28	28½	28	28½	+ ⅜
80½	40¼	GAmOil .60b	128	44	44½	43⅝	44⅛	+ ½
48⅝	31⅝	GATran 1.60	37	37	37⅞	36⅝	36⅝	
60⅝	45½	GATrn pf2.50	3	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	— ⅛
17¾	12⅝	Gen Banc .56	8	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	— ⅛
36⅞	16¼	GCable 1.10g	164	22⅝	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
32⅝	19⅛	Gen Cig 1.20	13	22	22	21¾	21½	— ⅞
40½	23¾	GnDevel .74f	99	30⅛	30½	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
49½	23	GenDynam 1	107	28⅛	27½	27	27½	— ⅜
98⅛	81	Gen Elec 2.60	305	83	84⅝	83	84⅝	+1⅛
21¼	11	Gn Firpf .34g	17	14¼	14¼	13⅝	14	
86⅞	71½	Gen Fds 2.60	90	84½	85¾	84½	85⅝	+1⅜
41½	16¼	Gen Host	17	18	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
43⅝	26	Gen Inst .54f	152	35¾	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
51⅜	42	GenInsty pf 3	2	42½	43	42½	43	+ ⅜
39¼	30	Gen Mills .88	71	38⅞	39⅛	38¾	39	
65½	54	GMills pf1.75	5	65½	65½	65	65	
83⅝	70¼	GenMot 4.30g	393	74⅝	74⅞	74⅛	74¾	+ ¼
87¾	73½	G Mot 5pf 5	10	76	76¼	75⅛	75⅞	— ⅛
65⅛	55	G Mot pf3.75	6	56¾	57	56¾	57	+ ⅛
25	16¼	GenPCem .80	27	22	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
32⅝	22⅝	GPubUt 1.60	141	24½	24½	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
17¼	10⅝	Gen Refract	19	13¼	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
59	38½	Gen Sig 1.20	8	49	49⅝	49	49⅝	— ⅜
106	76½	Gen Sig pf 4	1	89	89	89	89	— ½
32¼	15⅝	GenStlInd .80	40	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
40⅝	31	G Tel El 1.52	x244	33⅝	34¼	33⅝	34	
50⅞	41⅛	GTelEl pf2.50	x6	43⅝	43⅝	42⅞	43⅝	
20½	17¼	GTelF pf1.25	z200	18	18	17¾	17¾	
21½	17¼	GTel pfB1.30	z230	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
53	21½	GenTime .80	83	32	32½	31½	31⅞	— ⅜
34⅝	17¼	Gen Tire 1b	107	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
55	28	Genesco 1.60	31	30½	30½	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
13½	11⅛	Genstar Ltd	37	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
40	30¾	GenuinePts 1	4	38⅝	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
55⅝	38½	Ga Pac .80b	193	51⅛	51¾	51	51⅛	—1
78⅛	55⅝	GaPac pf1.64	1	73½	73½	73½	73½	—1
39	26¼	Gerber 1.10	11	36⅛	36⅝	36	36⅝	— ¼
89½	54	GettyOil .38g	52	54⅝	55	54½	54½	+ ⅛
19⅞	17¼	Getty pf1.20	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—
21¼	11¼	Giant PC .80	42	11½	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
40⅛	26⅛	Gibralt Fin	31	32⅞	32⅞	32¼	32⅝	— ⅜
31	16	Gidd Lew .80	17	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
58⅝	40¼	Gillette 1.40	319	47⅝	47½	47	47	— ⅜
46½	36⅝	Gimbel Br 1	53	44	44¼	44	44⅛	
20	8⅝	Glen Alden	101	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
137¼	59	GlenAld pf 3	1	62	62	62	62	—3
40⅞	22	Global Marin	113	22⅛	22¼	21⅝	21¾	— ⅜
25⅞	15	GlobeUn .80	5	17⅝	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
66	30¾	Goodrich 1.72	341	34⅝	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—1
34	25⅝	Goodyear .85	424	30⅝	30⅝	29⅝	30¼	— ⅜
39½	26	GordJlyA .24	9	31	31	30½	30½	— ⅜
57¾	35	Gouldinc 1.40	18	42⅝	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞	+ ⅛
49¾	25⅝	GraceCo 1.50	93	28⅝	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
41	27½	Granby 1.20a	13	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34½	
29¼	21	GrandUn .80	51	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	13½	GraniteC Stl	7	14⅝	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
32½	17¾	Granitev 1.40	3	19	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
59	39⅛	GranW 1.40	178	58	258	56¼	56¼	—2
51½	24⅝	GrayDrg 1.30	22	26⅝	27	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	25¼	Gt A&P 1.30	52	29⅝	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	—1⅛
17⅞	15	GrtNolr 1.35e	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
72	49⅞	GtNoPap 1.60	26	57½	57½	57¼	57¼	
20⅛	14½	GtNorP pf.48	5	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
63½	42½	Gt Nor Ry 3	37	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44½	— ⅜
31¼	21⅝	Gt West Finl	745	25	25¼	24⅝	25¼	— ⅛
79	35	GtWnUnit .90	57	40¼	41⅝	40½	40½	—1
26⅝	22¼	GWUn pf1.88	7	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22¼	
21¼	13¼	GtWashIn .50	9	15½	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
37⅝	25⅝	GreenGnt .96	17	32	32¼	32	32	
36⅛	20⅝	GreenSh 1.20	8	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
25½	17½	Greyhound 1	69	18¼	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
36	27¼	Grolier .90	43	33⅝	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅛
48¼	24½	GrummnCp 1	40	29⅝	29½	28⅝	29	— ¼
38½	33⅛	GlfLfHold .40	74	34⅛	34½	34	34	+ ⅛
118⅝	71½	GlfMOh 2.80a	5	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	—
49	30⅞	Gulf Oil 1.50	969	31⅝	32	31¼	32	+ ⅝
28⅝	11⅞	Gulf Resrces	76	12½	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
46½	18⅛	GulfRes pf.20	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
35⅝	19½	GlfRes pf1.30	25	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¼
27⅞	19½	GulfStaUt .96	x42	22⅝	22	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
70	56½	GulfSU pf4.44	y20	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ⅝
70⅝	59⅛	GulfSU pf4.40	y80	61	61	60	60	+ ½
67½	56½	GulfSU pf4.20	y18	56	56	56	56	—1⅛
50¼	19	GulfWin .40a	275	21⅛	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ¼
203⅝	79	GulfW pf3.50	1	88	88	88	88	
84	46¾	GulfW pf3.87	3	51⅝	51⅝	51	51	— ⅝
77¼	63	GulfW pf5.75	2	66	66⅛	66	66⅛	+ ⅛
38½	17	Gulton Ind	166	21	21	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛

H

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
48⅛	36⅝	HallPrt 1.40a	6	40½	40½	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
60½	41⅝	Hallburt 1.05	52	57⅝	57⅝	56⅝	56⅝	—1¼
21⅝	11½	HamWat .56f	5	12⅝	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
38½	25⅝	Hamm Pap 1	x10	27⅝	27½	26⅝		
23	14	Hammnd .70	138	20⅝	21	20⅝		
40½	29	Handimn .60	82	38	38⅝	37⅝		
34⅞	27	Hand Har .72	26	31	31	31		
44⅛	18	HanesCp .90	9	18	18	17⅝		
44⅞	32¼	HannaM 1.30	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞		
76	51	Harcourt 1	206	58	58	56		
80¼	64¾	Harris Int 1	73	77	77⅝	76⅝		
27½	19	Harsco Cp 1	26	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜		
39⅛	30⅝	HartSMrx .80	11	32⅛	32⅛	32		
39⅞	21	Harv Al 1.20	113	28⅛	28⅛	27⅝		
21¼	8⅞	Hat Corp .40	10	10	10	9⅞		
37½	30⅝	Hawii El 1.32	1	32½	32½	32⅛		
29¼	17	Hayes Alb 1	24	18	18⅝	18		
20⅞	13⅛	Hazeltine	99	18	18¼	17⅞		
37½	17⅛	HeclaMng .70	49	30⅝	30⅝	29⅞		
39	28⅛	Heinz HJ .84	125	37⅝	39	37⅞		
23¼	12⅛	Helene Curt	13	14	14	14		
26½	16⅝	Heli Coll .80	7	23	23	22⅞		
24⅝	15¼	Heller Int .60	21	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝		
32⅛	16⅝	Helme Pds 1	7	19¼	19⅝	18⅞		
29	16⅛	HelmrhP .20	x27	19⅛	19⅛	18½		
10⅞	5⅝	Hemisph Cap	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
10⅝	7¾	HemiInc .63g	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝		
53⅝	30⅛	Hercin 1.20g	57	34⅛	34¼	34⅛		
81⅛	21⅝	HershFd 1.10	16	24⅛	24⅛	23⅝		
43⅞	32	Heublein .80	16	42⅛	42⅝	41⅞		
114⅞	75⅛	HewPack .20	77	103⅞	103⅞	101⅛		
37¼	17¼	High Voltage	51	24	24⅝	24		
77⅝	49	HiltonHotel 1	212	64⅛	64⅞	62⅝		
44	21	Hilco .15	278	26⅞	27⅛	25⅞		
53½	41	Hobart 1.20	8	45	45	45		
33	24½	HoernWal .82	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛		
28⅝	9⅝	Hoff Electrn	103	11½	11⅞	11⅛		
47⅝	34	HolidyInn .20	92	43⅛	43⅛	42⅛		
70	48	HolidA 1.70b	5	65	65	65		
37¼	20⅝	HollySug 1.20	12	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛		
46	20	Homestke .40	53	22	22	21¾		
167⅞	107⅛	Honeywl 1.20	71	146⅝	148⅛	146⅛		
47¼	27⅛	Hoov Bl 1.20a	33	33⅝	34⅛	33½		
44	32¼	Host Intl .30	14	43½	43⅝	43⅛		
21	12⅝	Hotel Cp Am	25	13¼	13½	13⅛		
22½	16⅛	Hotel pf 1.25	2	18¼	18¼	18⅛		
24	15½	Houd Ind .80	9	16	16⅛	15⅞		
27⅞	17⅞	Houg.Mift .40	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝		
48¼	35⅝	HousehF 1.10	215	41¼	42⅝	41⅛		
144¼	107⅛	HousF pf4.40	8	125¾	126	125⅛		
71⅝	53	HousF pf2.37	31	62	63⅝	61⅝		
47	34⅝	HoustLP 1.12	34	40⅝	40⅝	40⅛		
56	35⅝	HoustNGs .80	60	50⅝	51⅞	50		
51⅝	37½	HouGs pf1.50	2	49¼	49½	49⅛		
28⅝	18⅜	How John .24	59	19⅛	19⅝	19⅛		
37⅝	23⅞	Howmet .70	31	29⅝	30	29⅝		
83⅝	66	HudsnB 3.40a	2	83⅝	83½	83⅛		
24⅝	16⅝	Hugh Hat .40	8	19¼	19¼	19		

I

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
35⅝	28⅛	IdahoPw 1.60	34	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝		
19¼	12¼	Ideal Basic 1	58	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞		
93	66¼	IdealB pf4.75	2	72	72½	72		
36	30½	Ill Cent 1.14	19	34¼	34¼	33⅝		
79½	55⅛	Ill Cen pf3.50	7	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝		
41¼	32	Ill Power 2	107	35⅛	35½	34		
18⅜	11⅝	Imp Cp Am	182	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛		
52¾	26⅝	INA Cp 1.40	151	35⅝	36	35⅝		
17⅝	12⅝	Income Capit	3	15	15	15		
11¼	8⅝	In CCom .74g	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝		
42½	23¼	Indian Hd .60	13	27	27¼	26⅞		
31	22½	IndpisPL 1.50	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝		
13	7¾	UnElMex .52g	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		
28⅝	28⅝	IndBancp .80	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝		
55¼	39⅛	IngerRand 2	75	41½	41⅞	41⅛		
46½	33⅝	IngRd pf2.35	8	36	36	35⅝		
42⅞	28	Inland Stl 2	131	28⅛	28⅝	28¼		
27½	17⅛	InmontCp .76	16	17¾	17⅞	17⅝		
32½	20	Insilco .70b	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝		
58½	42¼	Inspir Cop 3a	14	55⅝	55⅞	55½		
49	28	Interco 1	79	29⅛	29⅛	28⅝		
40⅞	26	InterlkSt 1.80	21	29⅛	29⅞	29⅝		
368⅝	291⅞	IBM 4	229	361	363⅞	360½		
63½	45¼	IntFlaFr .40b	38	61¼	61⅝	61½		
38	25⅝	Int Harv 1.80	163	27	27¼	26⅝		
58	31½	Int Indust	113	42	42¾	41⅝		
75	45⅛	Int Ind pf1.70	2	54¾	55	54⅝		
24⅞	11⅝	IntMiner .25p	226	13	13⅝	12		
36⅝	15¼	Int Mng .40g	93	16⅝	16⅝	15½		
42⅞	32¼	Int Nick 1.20	404	40¾	41½	40⅝		
46	34⅝	Int Pap 1.50	x302	41	41½	41		
73¾	62½	Int Pap pf 4	y20	64	64	64		
19¾	11⅝	Intl Rectif	50	15½	15½	15⅛		
46⅝	30½	Int Salt 1.40	7	36⅜	36⅝	36½		
60½	46¼	Int T&T 1.05	1518	58	58	57⅝		
181½	144	IntT&T pfE 4	z100	174½	174½	174½		
115⅞	98½	IntT&T pfH 4	1	109	109	109		
111	89½	ITT pfI 4.50	9	104⅝	104⅝	104¼		
110	85	IntT&T pfJ 4	4	99¾	100½	99¾		
104	84	IntT&T pfK4	8	98	98	97½		
96½	82	Int TT pfKwl	20	98	98	97½		
85⅝	69½	InTT pfL 5.50	z360	71½	73½	71⅝		
43⅝	25⅝	Int Util 1.40	19	26¼	26½	26		
43⅝	26	Int Util A	26	22	27¼	26¾		
43½	25⅛	IntUtil pf1.32	16	25¼	25⅝	25¼		
39⅝	21½	Unlerpace 1	11	25¼	25⅝	25¼		
112	78½	Interpce pf5	5	79½	79½	79½		
28½	16⅝	Int Brand .90	2	18½	18½	18½		
46½	26	InterDStr .60	71	26⅝	27⅝	26⅝		
22⅝	18	IntersPw 1.24	22	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝		
75½	28½	Iowa Beef	43	31	31⅝	30¼		
26¼	18¼	IaEl LP 1.30	15	19½	19⅝	19⅛		
28⅞	21½	Ia Ill GE 1.38	13	22½	22⅝	22⅛		
34	24½	IowaPLt 1.60	12	26⅝	27	26⅝		
27⅝	17⅝	IowaPSv 1.32	17	20¼	20½	20⅛		
35⅝	24	Ipco Hosp .30	36	32⅝	32⅝	32¼		
36½	24	ITE Imp .55	x132	30	30¼	29⅝		
93⅝	46½	Itek Corp	358	70½	72⅛	67⅝		
141	113	ITT Sv pf4.50	1	133	133	133		

J-K

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
31⅝	12⅛	JacksnAtl .24	71	15⅝	16	15⅝		
18⅞	9⅛	JackAtl pf.40	1	10½	10½	10½		
18⅝	11¼	Jaeger .20	11	11½	11¼	11		
50	20⅝	JapanF 1.49g	29	43⅝	43⅝	43⅛		
		Japn fn1.49g	17	39⅝	39⅝	39		
37	24⅝	JeffnPilot .80	46	31⅛	32½	31⅛		
22⅛	16⅝	JergensA .50	26	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝		
66⅝	55	JerCPL pf 4	z100	56¼	56¼	56¼		

(Continued on next

All of these shares having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

November 19, 1969

1,030,000 SHARES

MAGIC CHEF, INC.

COMMON STOCK

($3 Par Value)

EASTMAN DILLON, UNION SECURITIES & CO.

BLYTH & CO., INC. — DREXEL HARRIMAN RIPLEY Incorporated — GLORE FORGAN, WM. R. STAATS INC.

GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO. — HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC.

HORNBLOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES — LAZARD FRÈRES & CO. — LEHMAN BROTHERS

LOEB, RHOADES & CO. — PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS — SALOMON BROTHERS & HUTZLER

SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated — STONE & WEBSTER SECURITIES CORPORATION — WERTHEIM & CO.

WHITE, WELD & CO. — DEAN WITTER & CO. Incorporated — CREDIT LYONNAIS CORPORATION

PARIBAS CORPORATION — COURTS & CO. — THE ROBINSON-HUMPHREY COMPANY, INC.

BACHE & CO. Incorporated — BEAR, STEARNS & CO. — A. G. BECKER & CO. Incorporated — BURNHAM AND COMPANY

CLARK, DODGE & CO. Incorporated — DOMINICK & DOMINICK, Incorporated — FRANCIS I. DUPONT, A. C. ALLYN, INC.

EQUITABLE SECURITIES, MORTON & CO. Incorporated — GOODBODY & CO. — HALLGARTEN & CO.

HAYDEN, STONE Incorporated — E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC. — W. E. HUTTON & CO.

JOHNSTON, LEMON & CO. — LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO. — W. C. LANGLEY & CO.

F. S. MOSELEY & CO. — R. W. PRESSPRICH & CO. Incorporated — REYNOLDS & CO. — L. F. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

SHEARSON, HAMMILL & CO. Incorporated — SHIELDS & COMPANY Incorporated — TUCKER, ANTHONY & R. L. DAY

G. H. WALKER & CO. Incorporated — WALSTON & CO., INC. — WOOD, STRUTHERS & WINTHROP INC.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Wheat 2, red bush	$1.80⅝	$1.68½
Wheat 2, hard, c.i.f. bu.	1.93½	1.84¼
Corn, 2 yellow bu.	1.47½	1.36⅞
Oats 3 white bu.	.84⅞	.93
Rye 2 Western c.i.f. bu.	1.68½	1.63⅞
Cocoa, Accra lb.	*.47⅛	.46⅜
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*.48¼	.37½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	.16¼	.15½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton.	89.00	89.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila. ton.	66.00	63.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	33-34	24-25
Lead, spot lb.	.15½	.13
Copper elec. lb.	.52¼	.42¼
Tin (Straits), lb.	1.76	1.67½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis lb	.15½	.13½
Silver N.Y. oz.	1.89	2.10
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	410.1	367.4

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Domestic sugar futures: No sales.

World sugar futures: March '70 3.19-19, May '70 3.34-35, July '70 3.31-32, Sept. '70 3.35 b, Oct. '70 3.37 b, Nov. '70 3.39 n.

Wool futures: Dec. 109.6 b, March '70 109.1 b, July '70 110.0 b, Oct. '70 112.7 b, Dec. '70 113.3 b, March '71 113.5 b.

Wool tops futures: Dec. 153.4 b, March '70 154.7 b, May '70 155.3 b, Oct. '70 157.3 b, Dec. '70 157.8 b.

Cocoa futures: Dec. 41.60, March '70 40.90, May '70 40.90, July '70 0.90, Sept. '70 40.93, Dec. '70 39.93, March '71 39.71.

Copper futures: Dec. 71.15, Jan. '70 69.70, March '70 68.15, May '70 66.25, July '70 64.50.

Cotton futures No. 2: Dec. 25.58-60, March '70 26.61-62, May '70 27.14 b, July '70 27.42 b, Oct. '70 26.54 b, Dec. '70 26.54 b.

Silver futures: Nov. 186.80, Dec. 187.00, Jan. '70 189.20, March '70 193.50, May '70 197.30, July '70 200.90, Sept. '70 204.60, Dec. '70 209.70, Jan. '71 211.40, March '71 214.80.

Rubber futures: No. sales.
Coffee B futures: No sales.
Raw hide futures: No sales.

a—Asked. b—Bid. n—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Dec	1.40½	1.40¾	1.39⅝	1.39⅞	1.39¾
Mar	1.42¾	1.43	1.42⅛	1.42¼	1.42⅛
May	1.43	1.43¼	1.42½	1.42½	1.42¼
Jul	1.37¾	1.38⅛	1.37⅝	1.37⅝	1.37½
Sep	1.40⅝	1.40½	1.39¾	1.40¼	1.40
CORN					
Dec	1.20⅝	1.20⅞	1.19⅞	1.20	1.20½
Mar	1.24½	1.24⅝	1.23¾	1.24	1.24¼
May	1.27½	1.27¾	1.27⅛	1.27¼	1.27⅝
Jul	1.29¼	1.29½	1.29⅛	1.29⅝	1.29¼
Sep	1.25¼	1.25⅝	1.25	1.25	1.24⅝
OATS					
Dec	.60¼	.60⅛	.60	.60	.60
Mar	.64⅝	.64⅞	.64⅛	.64¼	.64½
May	.67½	.67¼	.67½	.67⅜	.67¾
Jul	.67⅝	.67¾	.67½	.67⅜	.67¾
Sep	.69⅝	.68¾	.68⅝	.68⅝	.69¼
RYE					
Dec	1.14¾	1.14⅞	1.14½	1.14⅞	1.14½
Mar	1.81	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18
May	1.21¼	1.21¼	1.21	1.21⅛	1.21¼
Jul	—	—	—	1.20	1.20
Sep	—	—	—	1.20	1.28
SOYBEANS					
Nov	2.46	2.46	2.45	2.46	2.45⅛
Jan	2.50⅝	2.50⅝	2.49⅝	2.50	2.50¼
Mar	2.56	2.56½	2.55¾	2.55½	2.55⅛
May	2.60⅛	2.60¾	2.60	2.60	2.60¼
Jul	2.62¼	2.62¼	2.62½	2.62¼	2.62½
Aug	2.59¾	2.59½	2.59	2.59	2.59½
Sep	2.50⅛	2.50⅝	2.49⅞	2.50	2.49¾
SOYBEAN OIL					
Dec	10.32	10.36	9.60	9.70	10.34
Jan	9.71	9.78	9.05	9.25	9.75
Mar	9.34	9.42	8.75	8.87	9.35
May	9.01	9.09	8.60	8.70	9.07
Jul	8.93	9.00	8.55	8.55	8.97
Aug	8.76	8.84	8.45	8.50	8.84
Sep	8.57	8.57	8.25	8.25	a8.55
Oct	8.25	8.30	8.12	8.12	a8.25
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Dec	69.00	69.45	68.60	69.25	69.00
Jan	68.20	68.50	67.75	68.40	68.00
Mar	68.70	69.25	68.55	69.00	68.45
May	69.90	70.55	69.75	70.25	69.65
Jul	71.00	71.80	70.90	71.80	70.90
Aug	71.20	71.75	71.20	a71.80	a71.00
Sep	—	—	—	a70.00	69.50
Oct	68.25	68.25	68.25	a68.25	67.90
CHOICE STEERS					
Dec	29.00	29.10	28.92	29.00	29.15
Jan	—	—	—	n29.00	29.10
Feb	29.25	29.35	29.25	29.35	29.40
Apr	29.55	29.55	29.50	29.55	29.62
Jun	29.60	29.70	29.60	29.70	29.75
ICED BROILERS					
Nov	26.45	27.40	26.00	26.05	26.32
Jan	26.95	27.17	26.90	27.00	26.92
Mar	27.82	28.02	27.82	27.90	27.85
May	27.85	28.02	27.85	27.95	27.85
Jul	28.50	28.52	28.30	28.37	28.35

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

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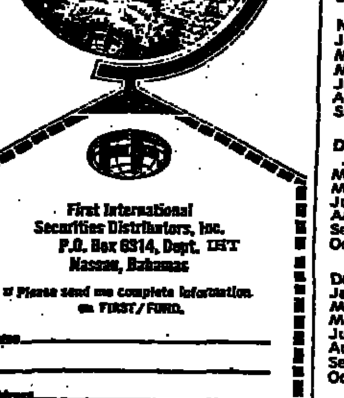

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Nov. 18, 1969

The following net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed:

Fund	Value
A.P.C.A.	$10.46
A.G.P. Fund	$10.12
AGRI-Fund	$4.07
A.I.I. Growth Fund	$11.19
Alexander Fund	$11.13
All Canadian Venture Fd.	Can.$4.56
Amca U.S. shares	S.F.82.50
Amer. Express Int'l Fund	$10.78
Am. Income Prop. B & S.	$8.00
Amer. Real Estate Trust	$9.11
Ampro Fund	$10.00
Anchor Unit Trust	11/6d
Anchor Unit Trust B.	9.9d
Anchor Wall Street Fund	$5.37
Aries Fund N.V.	$889.97
Ascot Fund	$5.29
Ascotronic Fund	$19.13
Atlantic Exempt Fund	19/6d
British-Amer. Invest. Fd.	$11.09
Buttress Int'l Dollar Fd	$9.99+
Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$12.84
Can. Security Growth Fd.	$4.85
CAPITAL GROWTH:	
— Capital Growth Fund	$9.54
— Cap.Gr.Real Estate Fd	$10.00
— Second Baham Inv.Tr	$17.82
Carabico N.V. "B" shares	$9.06
Chan. Comm. Int'l Corp Fd	Can.$13.86
Chan. Comm. Leverage Fd	Can.$4.16
Channing Venture Fund	Can.$6.98
Combined Investments Fd.	$945.11
Convert Fd Int: A & B Sh.	$9.48
Convertible Bond Fd. N.V.	$9.10
Cosmopolitan Fund	$8.47
Crosby Fund S.A.	9.28
Delta Investment Fund	$9.33
Delta Multifund	$9.27
Dreyfus Offshore Trust	$10.01
Ebor Channel Capital Tr.	17/9½d
Ebor Trust Chan. Island	11/1d
E.M.I.P. S.A.	$10.88
Eurit European Shares	S.F.199.00
Eurunion	$38.15
Executive Fund Canada	$7.38
Executive Growth Fund	$9.03
F.A.I.T./N.V.	$100.00
FD & S International Fund	$86.97
F.I.I.M.P.F.	$12.35
Fidelity International Fd.	$12.76
Fiduoem	B.F.1,562
Finance Union	$12.21
First/Fund	$10.04
First Investor Amer. Trust	$8.77
First Liberty Fund Ltd.	$20.00
First National City Fund	$26.52
First Security Capital Fund	$100.16
Fleming Fund S.A.	$85.80
Fleming Japan Fund	$14.11
Fleschner Becker Zurich	$5,543.28
Fonds Deltec	$13.34
Fonsa, Swiss Shares	S.F.118.06
Fonselex	S.F.2,941
Formula Selection Fund	S.F.119.57
Fortune Fund	$4.61
Frontier Growth Fund	$8.12
Frontier Trust	$11.77
Fund of Australia	$5.77
Galaxy Fund	$8.80
Global Fund	$8.48
Globinvest	S.F.105.00
Grand American Fd. N.V.	$5.00
Growth Equity Fund	$7.84
Hambro Overseas Fund	$9.84
Haussmann Holdings N.V.	$10.232
Hedged Investors Limited	$13.356
H.O.I.T. Hobet	$27.93
ICOFUND	$10.34
ICT FUNDS:	
— The Dollar Fund	$12.28
— Realstock	$10.00
— Fund of New York	$15.97
— Fund of Nations	$10.00
I.O.S. FUNDS:	
— Funditalia	$12.60
— Fund of Funds	$31.81
— I.I.T.	$9.09
— Investors Funds	D.M.23.90
— IOS Regent Fund	$9.52
— IOS Venture	Can.$4.96
— IOS Venture (Int'l)	
I.U.S.F.	
Interlix	
Int. Commodities Inv. Fd.	
Interfund S.A.	
Intermarket Fund I	
Int'l Real Estate Inv Fd.	
Int'l Whiskey Fund	
Intervestor Growth Fund	
Intervestor Real Estate Fd	
Italamerica S.A. Fund	
Japan Pacific Fund	
Japan Selection Fund	
Kleinwort Benson Int Fd.	
Kleinwort Benson Jap. Fd.	
Lafayette Associates	
Lake Shore Fund	
Mad. Inter. Fund	
Maritime Equity Fund	
M. & G. Island Fund	
Midas Gold Fund	
Modal Positive Fund N.V.	
Mutual Accumulating	
Mutual Funds of Am. Ltd.	
Mutual Growth Fund	
Neckermann-Fund	
N.A.M.F.	
Nordiska Fund Ltd	
N.Y. Offshore Fund N.V.	
Nor Amer. Inv Fund	
Nor. Amer. Bank Fund	
Olympic Capital Fund	
Pacific-Invest.	
Pan. Amer. Growth Fund	
Pan. Amer. Income Fund	
Pan Amer Special Fund	
Performance Group Fund	
Real Estate Fund of Am.	
Renta Fund	
Roosevelt Fund	
S.A.F.E.	
Safit, S. Africa Shares	
Security Growth Fund	
Selective Capital Fund	
Shareholders Am Real Eq.	
Shareholders Excalibur	
Sima, Swiss Real Estate	
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— Boston Int. Securities	
— Chase Selection Fund	
— Crossbow Fund	
— Int'l Technology Fd.	
— Invest. Selection Fd.	
Sogelux Capital Fund	
S. African Int'l Fund	
Stanhope Transat Fund	
S. & P. Dollar Fund	
S. & P. Sterling Fund	
Target Offshore	
The Commodity Fund	
The Nassau Fund Ltd.	
The Prop. Gr.Fd. of Amer.	
The U.S. Fund N.V.	
Transpacific Fund	
Tyndall Bermuda Fund	
Tyndall Inter Fund	
Tyndall Overseas Fund	
Unifonds	
USI GROUP:	
— United Growth Fund	
— Un. Growth & Inc. Fd	
— USI Venture Fund	
— Euro-Am. Real Est Fd	
— Fund of Nations	
USIF Real Estate	
U.S. Income Properties	
U.S. Trust Invest. Fund	
Universal Bk Stock Fund	
Washington Associates	
Westn Australia Miner Fd	
World Equity Growth Fd.	
World Insur. Stock Fund	
World Real Est Stock Fd.	
Worldwide Securities	
Worldwide Special	
Zodiac Fund	

B.F.—Belgian francs; L.F.—… burg francs; S.F.—Swiss … D.M.—Deutsche Marks; * … dend; †—New; N.A.—Not av… + — offer price.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
…awel Co 1.50	19	53½	55⅛	50¼	50½	
…nn Walt .40	97	33¾	34¼	33⅝	34	+ ⅜
…nnW pf1.60	15	39½	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅜
…nnW pf1.25	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¾
…nnWalt pf 1	290	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	
…ohnMan 1.20	56	32⅝	33⅛	32⅝	33	+ ⅜
…ohnJhn .20a	114	143	149½	143	147½	+5¼
…ohns Svc .80	35	31⅜	31⅞	31⅜	31½	+ ¼
…ohnSvc pf 2	5	57½	59½	58¼	59½	+2
…onLogan .60	33	61½	61¾	60⅞	61¼	— ¼
…oneLau 1.25	14	30½	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
…orgensn 1.30	19	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	
…ostens .40	5	35	35¼	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
…oy Mfg 1.40	55	34	34½	34	34⅜	
…aiser Al 1	72	37½	37½	37	37	— ⅛
…ais 57pf4.75	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	+1¾
…ais 59pf4.75	2	77⅞	78	77⅞	78	+1
…ais 66pf.75	1	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	
…ai 4.75pf2.37	z50	36⅛	36¼	36⅛	36¼	— ⅛
…ais Cem .80	5	26½	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
…ansC pf2.50	1	57	57	57	57	+ ½
…ansC pf1.37	4	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
…anC PwLt 2	9	33⅝	33½	32⅞	32⅞	— ½
…C PL pf4.50	z100	61	61	61	61	
…C Souind 2	29	44	44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ⅜
…C Sou pf 1	2520	17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅜
…an GE 1.36	49	22½	22⅝	22	22	— ½
…anPwL 1.18	9	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
…aty Ind	44	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅝	
…ayl Brd .24	27	48	49	48	49	+1
…awecB .25b	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
…aysorRo .60	13	33	33⅜	33	33⅛	— ⅛
…eebler 1.20	15	47¼	48	47⅛	48	+1
…eller Ind .50	22	23½	23⅝	23	23	— ½
…ellogg 1.60	18	44¼	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
…elsey 1.20	45	33⅛	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
…endall .60	31	46½	46½	45⅞	45⅞	—1¼
…ennmer .80	29	34¼	34¼	34	34	— ¼
…enncott 2.40	73	44¼	44⅝	43⅞	44¼	+ ⅛
…FCh Del .10	104	50¾	51	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅝
…y Util 1.48	8	30⅛	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
…err Mc 1.50	40	98½	99½	98¼	99	+1½
…err Mc 1.50	43	93¼	95½	93⅜	95	+1⅝
…errM pf4.50	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ½
…eystConin 2	3	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	
…iddeCo 1.45f	134	54⅞	56⅛	54	55½	+1¾
…idde pf B4	2	73	73	73	73	
…idd pf A2.20	1	112	112	112	112	—4
…imbCl 2.20	70	27½	28¼	27½	28	— ⅜
…ingsDS .40	53	21⅜	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
…inneyNS .25	271	31¼	31⅛	31	31⅛	— ¼
…inney pf1.35	19	63	63	62⅞	62⅞	—1
…inney pf.70	3	43¾	47½	45⅞	45⅞	—1¼
…irsch Co	6	47⅞	47⅞	47¼	47¼	— ⅜
…LM A 2.49g	30	53⅝	55	53⅝	55	+1¼
…LM fn2.49g	1	51½	51½	51½	51½	
…nightl .25g	17	46½	47	46½	46½	— ⅜
…oehring 2	23	28½	28⅝	28½	28½	— ¼
…oppers 1.60	9	41⅞	41⅞	40⅞	41	— ⅝
…oppers pf 4	z60	58¼	58¼	57½	57½	—1
…racorp .?d	58	14½	14½	14	14	— ¼
…raftco 1.70	133	37½	38⅝	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
…resge SS .48	132	57⅜	58¼	57¼	58	+ ⅜
…roehler .??	6	24⅛	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
…roger 1.30	91	34	34	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛

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Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
Lac Gas 1.30	19	31	31	31	31	
Lamsn Sess 1	5	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
LaneBry 1.20	2	38⅜	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	
Lanv Ritz .60	127	41¼	41¼	40¾	40¾	— ⅜
LatrobeSt .60	15	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Lear Sieg .50	92	20	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅜
LearSg pf2.25	20	51	52½	51	51⅞	+ ⅞
Leasco Data	152	27⅝	28¼	27⅜	28¼	+ ⅜
LeasD pf2.20	42	45½	45⅞	45¼	45⅞	+ ⅝
Leeway .5?b	11	26½	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ⅝
LehNor .50	11	21½	21½	21	21	+ ⅛
Lenox .40	48	22½	22½	22½	22½	
LehPCem .40	27	11½	11½	11¼	11½	
Leh Val Ind	85	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
Lehmn 1.61g	41	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
LeonardR .40	x12	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
LeverFd Cap	20	11½	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
LevFinc .75a	11	11½	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
LFC Financl	59	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
LFE Corp	32	27¼	28	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅛
LibOFrd 2.80	69	46¼	46⅝	46	46¼	+ ⅛
LibOF pf4.75	34	79½	79½	78½	78½	
Libb McN L	41	8½	9	8½	8⅞	
LibertyCp .20	25	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	
LibtyLn 1.20	8	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ½
LibyLn pf1.25	5	17	17	17	17	— ¼
Ligg My 2.50	106	34½	34½	34	34⅛	
Ligg My pf 7	253	100⅝	100⅝	100½	100⅝	—1½
LigMy pf5.25	1	78	78	78	78	
LinclnNl 1.30	97	76¼	77	76	76⅞	+ ⅜
Linc Nat pf 3	2	78	79	78	79	+1½
Ling TV 1.33	62	34½	34⅝	34	34½	— ⅛
LingAA 2.71t	5	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
Ling TV pf 5	7	64	64	63	63	—1
Lionel Corp	91	10¼	11	10¼	10⅞	— ⅛
Litton 1.89f	454	51½	52⅛	51⅛	51⅝	— ⅛
Litton pfc pf	36	55½	57½	55½	57	— ¼
Litton cvpf 3	1	104	104	104	104	—12
Litton pf B2	36	43½	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
LockhdA 1.25	673	17½	20½	19½	20½	— ½
LoewsTho .13	248	35	35	34½	35	+ ⅜
Londnlwn .38	27	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅛
LoneS Cem 1	41	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
LoneSGa 1.12	111	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¼
LongIsLt 1.30	79	23½	24¼	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
LIL pf 5.75	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	
Loral Corp	22	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
La Land 1.90	96	52⅞	53½	52⅞	53½	+ ⅛
LouisGE 1.48	22	33½	33½	33	33	— ⅛
Lou Nash 2.??	6	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ¼
Lowenstn .90	17	23½	23½	22¼	22¼	—1¼
Lubrizol .60	8	63½	63½	63½	63½	— ½
Lucky Str .80	119	30½	31½	30	31½	+1½
Ludlow 1.08	5	33½	33½	32	32	—1½
Lukens Stl 1	5	28½	28½	28½	28½	
Lums Inc	567	24	25	23½	25½	+1½
LVO Corp	34	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
Lyk Yng .30g	29	15½	15½	15¼	15½	— ¼
LykYg pf2.50	47	35½	36½	35½	35½	+ ½

M

Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
MacAnF .20b	25	28⅜	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
MacDonld .60	87	10½	10½	10	10	— ½
Macke Co .33	22	18¾	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
Macy RH 1	90	39¼	39⅜	38⅜	39¼	— ⅛
Macy pf 4.25	z110	57⅞	58½	57⅞	58	— ⅛
Mad Fd 3.71g	69	26½	26½	26½	26½	
Mad Sq Gar	83	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Magnvox 1.20	163	41	41	40½	40⅞	— ⅝
Mallory 1.80	6	49½	49½	49	49	— ¼
Man Ind .55b	64	20¼	21½	20½	22	+1½
Manpowr .72	11	52	52	51½	51½	— ½
ManHan 1.50	62	67¼	69⅝	69	69⅝	— ⅛
MAPCO .70	38	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
MAPC pf1.12	18	33½	33½	33	33½	— ¼
Marathn 1.60	125	36⅝	36⅜	36	36⅜	+ ⅛
Marcor Inc 1	217	48¾	49	48¾	49	+ ⅛
Marcor pf A2	16	54¼	54¼	54	54¼	
Maremnt .77f	31	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Mar Xid 1.60	26	41½	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
MarionLb .24	4	55½	55½	54½	54½	— ½
Marionnan 1	95	48½	49½	48	49½	+ ⅛
Mare Cm .60	20	15	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Marriott .84f	3	28¾	30¼	37¾	38	— ¼
MarshFd 1.10	52	29	29	28¼	28¼	— ½
MartinM 1.10	213	21	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
MaryICup .40b	2	49½	49½	49½	49½	
Masco Co .24	30	48½	48½	48½	48½	— ½
Masonite 1.20	3	69½	69½	69	69	— ½
Massey F 1	81	17½	18	17½	17½	— ½
Mattel .20	49	66½	67	66½	66½	— ½
MayDStr 1.60	84	29½	29½	29	29½	— ½
Mays JW .50	24	22	22	21½	22	— ¼
Maytag 1a	19	26	26	25¼	25½	—1
MCA Inc .60	34	22¼	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
McCord 1.20b	4	41½	41½	41	41	— ½
McCrory 1.30	9	26¼	26½	25½	26½	— ¼
McCro pf4.50	z30	65½	65½	65½	65½	— ¼
McDermott 1	180	62¾	62¾	61½	61½	—1¼
McDonald Cp	83	40¼	43¼	40½	43¼	+2½

— 1969 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
49½	23⅛	McDonnD .40	139	26⅝	27	26	26¾	+ ⅛
38¼	25⅜	McGrEd 1.40	x31	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅜
35½	24	McGHill .40a	74	29¾	30	29	29⅞	— ⅛
64	41	McCH pf1.20	11	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ⅜
13⅜	6½	McGrdDA .40	20	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	
134	85	McIntyre 2	250	131½	131½	131	131	—2
45⅝	25	McKee 1.50	7	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
65	42⅝	McLean .60a	13	53⅞	54⅝	53⅞	54⅝	+ ½
48⅞	28½	McLouth 1.60	64	29⅞	30	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	McNeil .70	18	18	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
35½	21	Mead Corp 1	3	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
65	45½	Mead pfA2.80	2	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅜
46½	45⅝	Mead pfB2.80	13	46	46	45½	46	
41	24½	MeadurC 1.20	18	29¾	30	29¾	30	
73	32⅝	MelvSho 1.30	12	72⅞	72⅞	72	72⅞	+ ⅝
73	37½	Melv Sh pf 4	z50	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
167	45	Memorex Cp	632	164¼	173¾	164¼	168½	+3½
119⅝	82½	Merck 1.20a	66	107⅝	107⅞	107	107¾	
71	63	Merck pf3.50	z63	67	67	67	67	+ ½
57¾	38½	Meredith 1.30	6	45½	45¼	45	45	— ¾
12½	8½	MesabiT .73g	22	9¼	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
43	31	Mesta Mch 2	4	32	32	31¾	31¾	— ½
44½	25	MGM .60	16	32¾	33	32⅝	32½	— ½
53¼	17½	Metrom .53b	138	23	23⅛	22½	22½	— ⅜
67¾	50	MetEd pf3.90	z100	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¼	—1¾
60	42½	MGIC Inv .20	41	55	56	54	54⅝	— ⅝
19¾	14½	MichGasUt 1	15	15¾	16	15½	16	
27½	16½	Mich Tube 1	1	17	17	17	17	
32½	17½	Micradot .45g	99	25¼	26¾	25	26¾	+1½
25¾	17⅝	MidCnTel .84	11	23⅝	23⅝	22¾	22¾	— ⅝
27½	18¾	MidSoUtil .88	347	23½	23½	23⅜	23½	
35½	25½	Midld R 1.40	49	26⅛	26⅝	26	26⅛	
127	77½	MidwstOil 3	x8	80¼	80½	79¾	79¾	— ½
72¾	54½	MilesLab 1.20	21	70⅝	70⅝	69½	70¼	+ ¾
43	24½	Milt Brad .60	18	27½	27½	26⅝	26⅝	—1
34⅝	11	Minn Enterp	39	15½	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+1
116½	94	MinnMM 1.60	313	117	117	115¾	116	— ¾
27⅝	17½	MinnPLt 1.20	15	19¾	20	19½	19¾	— ⅛
165	92	MissrCp 2.25	z410	100	100	98	98	—2
22⅞	17¼	Miss R.v 1.20	39	18¼	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
67	45	Mo Pac A 5	5	70½	71	70½	71	+1
32¼	21½	MP Cem 1.60	2	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
26½	21½	MoPubS .82b	1	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
67½	47⅝	Mobil 2.20a	146	52½	53½	50¼	50¼	— ⅞
43	25⅝	Mohasco 1.20	110	29¾	29¾	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
47½	25	Monarch 1.20	6	26¼	26½	26	26	
61½	22¼	Moncorp	188	23	23⅞	22¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
31½	25⅝	Mon RR .25g	4	27½	27½	27⅜	27¼	— ½
43	30½	MoorEq .60	68	37	37⅛	36¾	37	— ¼
55½	35¼	Morson 1.60	223	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅝
36½	28	MontDUt 1.60	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
35½	25½	Mont Pw 1.60	23	27½	27½	27¼	27½	
24½	17½	Moor McCor	56	17½	17¾	17	17⅛	— ¾
64¼	51½	MorganJ 2.40	35	62¼	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	
42½	29	MorseSho .60	121	32⅝	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
46	24½	MorNor .60	24	33⅝	35	35⅜	36	+ ⅜
1·5	102¾	Motorola 1	222	142½	143½	141½	141¾	— ⅛
1 15-16	1¼	Motorola rt	1945	1¼	1⅜	1 3-16	1 3-16	—1-61
34⅞	27⅝	MtFuelS .80	11	31½	31⅝	30½	30½	—1
24½	21	Mt St TT 1.24	27	22¼	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
45⅝	21	MSL Ind .40	41	22½	22½	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
48½	18⅞	Munsingwr 1	7	21	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	— ⅜
35½	24	Murphy 1.20	20	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
25⅞	9½	Murphin .35p	15	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
55½	21½	MurphOil .40	41	22⅝	22¾	22⅛	22½	— ⅜
126½	78½	MurpO pf5.20	4	82¾	84	82¾	84	+1½

N

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63	53⅛	Nalco Ch .70	25	61⅝	61⅝	61	61½	— ⅝
57½	34¾	Narco Sci .60	1	39⅛	39½	37¼	37¾	—1⅞
49⅝	35½	NashuaCp .44	7	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅝
47½	24⅝	Nat Airlin .40	55	33¾	34	33	33½	— ⅜
43½	23¼	NAvial 2.60	23	25¼	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
55	47	Nat Bisc 2.20	99	50	51½	50	51½	+1½
75½	53½	Nat Can .20	22	72½	73	72½	72⅝	
67½	48⅞	N Can pf 1.50	3	64½	65⅝	64½	65¼	+ ⅜
152½	108	NatCash 1.20	94	142¼	144	142	143	+1½
65½	37	Nat Chem .50	7	60	61	60	60¼	+ ¾
28½	17½	NatCtyL .55	11	18	18	17¾	17¾	— ⅝
21½	16	Nat Distil .90	86	18½	18⅝	18	18⅛	
72½	57½	NDist pf4.25	z110	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ½
33½	30½	NDist pf2.25	1	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
31½	23¾	Nat Fuel 1.68	132	24¼	24¾	24	24¾	— ¼
45¼	18¾	Nat Genl .20	237	21¼	21½	21	21½	
46¼	23	NatGyps 1.05	25	25½	25½	25	25¼	+ ¼
24½	8½	NatInd .45f	50	9¼	10	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
29½	15	NatInd pf1.25	6	15	15¼	15	14½	+ ¼
37½	26½	NatLead .55g	111	28½	28½	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
55½	27	NatPresto .90	21	27½	27¾	27¼	27⅝	+ ½
34½	20½	NatSvcIn .63	19	20½	20½	20	20½	— ⅝
43	28	Nat Stand .75	18	35¼	35¼	34½	35½	+ ⅛
37	29	NatStarch .60	6	32¾	33	32½	32½	
52½	41½	Nat Steel 2.50	94	44½	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅝
16½	12½	Nat Tea .80	38	13½	14	13⅜	14	+ ½
34½	19¼	NatUnEl .90	4	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
75½	35½	Natomas .25	332	60½	62½	60	62½	+3½
33½	18¾	Neptune .74	18	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
49½	42	Nev Pow 1.58	9	43⅝	43⅝	43⅜	43½	+ ⅜
28½	15	Newberry 1	15	31	30½	30	30½	— ¼
29½	22	NEngEl .48	141	22¼	22½	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
43½	35	NEngTT 2.35	23	35⅛	35½	35½	35½	— ⅜
33½	24½	Newmnt 1.04	347	29	30	28⅝	30	+1½
109	78½	Newmt pf4.50	2	97½	98	97½	98	+1
59½	37½	NY Hon .75d	6	42	42⅜	41½	41½	—1½
42	29½	NYSIEG 2.05	93	30½	31	30½	31	
25½	6¾	Niag MP .10	119	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
75	62½	NiagM pf3.85	z330	63	65	63	65	+1
65½	53½	NiagM pf4.10	z100	57	57	57	57	—1
65½	51⅛	NiagM pf3.90	z330	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ½
55	48	NiagM pf3.60	z550	50½	50½	48½	49½	+ ½
54½	46½	NiagM pf3.40	z200	47	47	47	47	+ ⅝
22½	16½	Niag Shr .55g	4	21	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
110⅝	83½	NorfolkWst 6	73	84½	84¾	84	84⅝	+ ¼
37½	17¾	NorrisInd .80	46	20¾	20½	19¾	19¾	— ⅞
29½	19¾	NAmCar 1	28	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	— ½
17½	7½	NAmCoal .60	9	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	
59½	35½	NorAmPhil	527	58¼	58½	57¾	57¾	—1½
42½	25½	NoAmRock 2	x202	27½	27¾	27	27¾	+ ¼
104	66	NoARk pf4.75	2	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	
26	23½	NoARk pf1.35	46	24¼	24¼	24	24⅛	
19½	4½	Nocest Ut .94	83	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
65½	54	NorCentRy 4	z100	55	55¾	55½	55¾	+ ¾
34½	26½	NoIllGas 1.68	15	28½	29½	28½	29½	+ ⅜
34½	23½	NorinPS 1.14	102	26¼	26½	26¼	26¼	
55	45	NoNGas 2.60	118	47⅝	48½	47½	48½	
107	103	NoNG pf5.48	z160	104½	104½	104	104	— ½
91	75	NoNG pf5.63	z100	75	75	74	74	—2
66	41½	Nor Pac 2.60	13	42⅞	43	42½	42¾	— ¼
30½	22½	NoStaPw 1.60	61	24¼	24½	24	24⅛	
101	89	NoStaPw pf 7	z229	90	90	89⅝	89⅝	+ ⅜
102½	86	NSPw pf6.80	z60	87	87½	87	87½	+1½
65	53½	NSPw pf4.10	z140	55	55	55	55	
53½	47⅝	NSPw pf4.08	z520	50	50	49½	49½	— ⅜
57	33	Northrop 1	16	37⅝	39⅛	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅜
51	37½	Northp pf1.45	7	38½	38½	38	38	—1
35½	24	Nest Airl .45	225	34½	34½	33½	33¼	—1⅛
36	29½	NwtBanc 1.20	7	36⅛	36¼	36⅛	36¼	— ⅛
27½	14½	Nwst Ind 1.40	172	16½	17	16½	16½	+ ⅛
138½	49½	NwtInd pfA5	62	57	57½	55½	55½	— ⅜
59½	47½	NwtInd pfC5	55	54⅝	56	54⅝	57½	+1¼
106	41½	NwstIn pf4.25	22	47¾	47⅞	47¼	47⅝	— ⅛
94½	42½	NwstnStW 2	91	80	80	79½	79½	— ⅜
44½	30½	Norton 1.50	17	32¼	33	32½	32½	— ⅛
51½	39½	NortSim 1.22f	55	47¼	47¼	46¼	46¼	—1⅛
47½	37	NoSim pf1.50	25	44¼	44½	44½	44½	
28	16	NVF Co	26	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½	— ⅛

O

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29½	14	Oak Elect .64	11	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	21	Oakite Pd .80	18	26⅞	27⅛	26⅝	27	+ ½
51½	23½	Occidnr Pet 1	610	25	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅜
150½	69	OccidPet pf 4	7	75⅛	75⅛	75	75	— ⅛
154½	69½	OccidP pfm60	24	74⅝	76½	74⅝	75½	+ ½
79	35½	OccidP pf2.16	1	40	40	40	40	—1½
39½	19	Ogden Cp .80	76	22¼	23	21⅞	22⅝	— ⅛
65½	32	Ogden pf1.87	7	35	35½	35	35	—1
33½	23	OhioEdis 1.50	55	23⅞	24¼	23⅝	24	
73½	60½	Oh Ed pf4.40	z50	62	62	62	62	—1
22½	19½	Okla GE 1.08	20	21½	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ⅛
13½	12	Ok GE pf.80	250	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
24	18	OklaNGs 1.12	12	19½	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
33½	22½	Olin Corp .88	87	22½	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
35½	15½	Omark Ind 1f	18	21½	21½	21	21	+ ⅛
37½	16	OneidaLt .70	7	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
22½	13	Opelika 1	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
32	22½	OrangeR 1.20	14	23⅝	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
52½	39½	Otis Elev 2	46	50¼	50¾	50¼	50½	— ¼
42½	25½	Outbd Mar 1	106	26½	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
39½	16½	Outlet Co .45	7	19½	20½	19½	20	+ ⅛
34⅝	19½	Over Tranc 1	376	21½	21½	19	20½	—1½
53½	68½	OwensCg 1.80	56	86¼	86½	86	86	— ½
77½	61½	OwensIll 1.35	30	63½	64½	63½	64	
125	104	OwenIll pf4.75	1	105½	105½	105½	105½	—1
25⅝	14½	OxfdIndA .60	8	15½	15½	15½	15½	

P - Q

— 1969 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
39½	30⅝	PacGEl 1.50	203	34½	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
39½	15	PacInEx .20a	14	17	17¼	16½	17	+ ½
30½	23½	PacLtg 1.20	33	25½	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
47½	27½	Pac Pet .25a	99	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
24½	18½	PacPwL 1.28	55	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
28½	12½	PacSwA .20p	54	26½	26½	26½	25½	— ⅛
23½	19½	PacT&T 1.20	56	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
106	88	PacT&T pf 6	z40	90½	95½	93⅝	93⅝	— ⅜
20½	13	Pac Tin .62a	13	19	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
25½	18	PalmBch .25	17	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
35½	15½	PanASul .70g	46	16	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅝
31½	14	Pan Am .20p	675	14	14½	14	14	
40	27	Panh EP 1.60	118	34	34½	33⅞	34	
37½	25½	Paprcrft .44b	7	35½	35½	35⅛	35½	+ ½
30	19	Pargas .72	15	23⅞	23⅞	22⅝	23⅝	+ ½
78	53½	Pargas pf2.64	1	62	62	62	62	—2½
37½	23½	ParkeDavis 1	97	35½	35½	34⅝	35	— ¾
59½	45½	ParkHan 1.40	10	53½	53½	53½	53½	
33½	16½	Park Pen .80	4	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
71½	28½	PennCen 2.40	1548	30	32½	30	32⅝	+3
35½	16½	PennDix .60	43	18⅝	18⅝	18	18	— ⅝
21½	10½	Penn Fruit	17	11	11½	11	11½	+ ¼
57½	44	Penney JC 1	200	50½	51½	50½	50½	— ⅛
84	65	Pa Co pf4.62	5	66½	67	66½	67	+ ½
34½	25	PaPwLt 1.60	44	25½	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
75½	59½	PaPL pf 4.50	z430	65½	66½	65½	65½	— ⅛
65½	31½	Pennwl 1.20a	131	35	37	35	36½	+1½
95	50	Pennwlt pf2.50	3	59	59	57	57	—2
33	23½	Pennwlt pf1.25	83	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
58½	28	PennzUn .80	66	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅝
83	41	PenzU pf1.33	23	53½	54	53½	54	+ ½
35½	19½	PeopDrg 1.10	7	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
37½	31½	PeopGas 1.96	75	32½	32⅝	31⅝	32¼	— ⅛
54½	43½	PepsiCo 1	78	52½	53½	52½	53¼	+ ⅜
27½	16½	PepG Bot .80	8	21	21	20½	21	— ¼
68½	11½	Perfect Film	25	15½	15½	15	15½	
55½	39½	Perkin Elm	45	45	45	44	44	— ¾
46	35½	Pet Inc 1.10	35	37½	38	37½	38	+ ½
25½	19½	Pet Inc pf1	1	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
25	19½	Pet Inc pf.00	10	21½	21½	20½		
53½	28	PetoPaul 1.20	2	30½	30½	30	30	
48½	36	Petrolane .90	43	44½	45	44½	44½	— ½
34½	29½	Petrol pf1.37	1	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
29½	19	Petrim 2.12g	11	21½	21½	21½	21½	
104½	69½	PfizerC 1.40a	118	102	102½	101½	102½	+ ½
52½	39½	Phelps D 2.10	33	48½	49½	48½	48¾	
32½	23½	Phila El 1.64	96	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
103	96	PhilaEl pf 7	z60	97½	97½	97½	97½	
76½	63	PhilEl pf4.68	z70	65	66	65	66	—1
75½	58	PhilEl pf4.40	z250	62½	63½	62	62	
70½	54½	PhilEl pf4.30	z120	60½	60½	57½	60	
63	51	PhilEl pf3.80	z110	54	54½	54	54½	— ½
67	52	PhilMor pf 4	240	54	54	54	54	—1
36½	25½	Philip Morr 1	60	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
64	50½	PhilM pf3.90	z150	52½	52½	52	52	—2
35	20½	Philip Ind .16	75	24½	25½	24½	25½	+1½
40½	30	Phil Ind pf 1	14	31½	31½	31½	31½	
38½	24½	Phil Pet 1.30	451	25½	26½	25½	26	+ ½
27½	20	PhilVH 1.80f	5	21½	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
69½	41½	Pilsbury 1.36	22	58½	59½	58½	58½	+ ½
20½	13½	PionNGas .80	75	14½	14½	13½	14½	
41½	30	PitneyBw .68	141	39½	40½	39½	40	+ ⅝
22	13½	Pit Forg .80	3	14½	15	14½	15	
112	96	PittFtW pf 7	z10	96½	96½	96½	96½	
72½	48½	Pittston 1.20b	46	66½	67½	66½	67½	+ ⅝
48½	23½	Plan Resrch	79	44½	47	44	47	+2
78½	57½	Ploughinc .68	36	73½	75	73½	75	+ ⅝
145½	102½	Polaroid .32	945	137	137	135	135½	—1½
84½	69½	Porter pf5.50	z50	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ⅛
24½	19	PortGEl 1.22	19	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
21½	12½	PotomEl .55d	129	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
50	36½	Pot El pf2.44	5	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
42	32½	PPG Ind 1.40	40	35½	35½	35	35	+ ¾
20½	25	Premrind .60	4	29	29	29	29	
23	15½	Pramin pf.90	3	15½	15½	15½	15½	
117½	82	ProctGa 2.60	62	109½	109½	109½	109½	— ½
34½	14½	ProdRsch .28	23	17½	18½	17½	18½	+ ½
33	18½	PubSCol 1.06	31	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
37	25½	PSvcEG 1.64	101	28½	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
80½	66½	PSEG pf5.05	z40	72	72	72	72	+1
66½	56	PSEG pf4.18	z140	56½	57	56½	57	
23½	20	PSEG pf1.40	2	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
49½	34½	PubSvln 2.08	26	38½	39	38½	38½	— ⅛
59½	50½	PSInd pf3.50	z30	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
17½	14½	PSInd pf1.08	z100	14½	14½	14½	14½	
15½	8	Publkind .45f	47	9½	9½	9½	9½	
26½	20	Pueb Sup .28	51	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
24½	16½	PR Cem 1.10	16	16½	17½	16½	16½	
37½	26½	PugS PL 1.76	28	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
60½	43	Pullman 2.80	31	47½	47½	46½	46½	—1½
33	22½	PurexCp .84b	181	24½	25½	24½	25½	+ ⅝
67½	51½	Purolatr 1.60	20	64½	64½	63½	64	— ½
67½	47½	QuakOat 1.40	16	65½	66½	65½	66½	+ ¾
51½	37½	QuakSIO 1.60	6	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ¼
26	25	QuakSOil wi	6	26	26½	25	26½	+ ½
35	17	Questor .50	85	23½	23½	22½	22½	

R

— 1969 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
28½	21½	RalstonP .60	587	27½	27½	27	27	— ½
39½	31½	RalstP pf1.20	2	38	38	37½	37½	— ½
47½	24½	Ranco Inc .92	22	25	25	24½	24½	— ¼
45½	18½	RapidAm .75	164	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
59½	44½	Raybestos 3	1	50	50	50	50	+ ½
31	14½	Raym Int .80	26	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
50½	30½	Raytheon .40	49	36½	37	36½	37	+ ¼
54	34	Rayth pf1.12	1	36½	36½	36½	36½	
48½	35½	RCA 1	269	39½	40½	39½	40	
108½	80	RCA cv pf 4	26	94	95	93	93½	— ¼
26½	16	Reading Co	8	16	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
25	14½	Reading 1 pf	5	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
23½	14	Reading 2 pf	2	14½	14½	14	14	— ½
48½	16½	RdeBates .25	235	25½	28½	25½	27½	+ ½
81½	29½	RdeBt pf1.37	1	48	48	48	48	+1½
49½	26½	ReeveB 1.50b	3	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
19½	12½	ReichCh .50	35	14½	14½	14½	14½	
17½	10½	ReliabStr .60	8	10½	10½	10	10	— ¼
31½	26½	RelianEl n.70	117	28½	28½	26½	27½	—1
88	71	RelianEl pf 3	5	78	78	77½	77½	—6½
59	44½	Relian pf1.60	2	50	51	50	51	— ½
53½	20½	Republic Cp	52	31	32½	31	32½	+1½
53½	36½	RepubStl 2.50	55	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
26	17½	Revco DS .20	42	22½	22½	21½	21½	— ⅛
38	22½	RevereC 1.50	26	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
102½	75	Revlon 1.40	34	99½	99½	99	99½	— ⅛
44½	30½	Rex Chn 1.50	8	32	32	31½	31½	— ½
45½	29½	Reyn Met .90	84	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ⅛
104½	74½	RevM pf4.50	11	84½	84½	84	84	— ¼
38	34½	RevM pf2.37	8	35	35	35	35	— ⅛
50½	35½	ReynTob 2.40	555	48	49	47½	48½	+ ¼
56½	36½	RevTb pf2.25	65	53½	53½	52	53½	+ ¼
34½	20½	Rheingold .20	39	29½	29½	29	29	— ½
22½	21	Richrdson .80	7	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
65	46½	RichMerr .90	75	59½	59½	58½	58½	—1
3 ⅝	19½	Riegel Pap 1	16	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
34½	11½	RiegelTxt .89	25	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
20	11½	RioGrand .60	15	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
13½	10½	RioGra pf.80	10	10½	10½	10½	10½	
37	25½	RivlancF .20	24	27½	27½	27½	27½	
9½	5⅛	Roan Sel .85g	999	5½	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
43½	30½	RobshCon .70	45	40½	41½	40	40½	— ⅛
38½	22½	RobrtnH 1.10	5	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
44½	34½	RobinsAH .40	7	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
34	23	Roch GE 1.20	20	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
41½	33	RochTel 1.10	1	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ⅛
35½	25½	RockMfg 1.40	27	32	32½	32	32	
120	83	RohmH 1.60b	13	90½	92½	90½	92	+1½
39	25½	Rohr Cp .80	11	27½	28	27½	28	+ ½
42½	39½	RollinsInc .18	6	42	42½	42	42	+ ½
25½	11½	Ronson .50b	35	12½	12½	12	12½	+ ¼
45½	25½	Roper Cp 1	2	29½	29½	29½	29½	
28½	17½	Rore Am .70	83	27½	27½	27	27½	— ¼
26	15	RoyCCola .54	65	15½	15½	15½	15½	
56½	42½	Royal Dut 2d	454	44	44½	43½	44½	+ ⅜
		Roy Dut fn2d	26	43½	44½	43½	44½	
25½	9½	Royal Ind	31	13½	14	13½	13½	— ½
23	19½	RTE Corp .24	17	19½	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
50½	33½	Rubrmd 1.04	8	48	48	48	48	— ⅜
30½	13½	Rucker Co	28	16	16½	16	16¼	+ ¼
42½	14½	RussTogs .68	20	17½	17½	16½	16½	— ¼
51½	30½	RyderSys .50	63	47½	48½	47	48½	+1½

S - T

— 1969 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
30½	23½	Safeway 1.10	171	27	27½	25½	25½	— ⅛
39½	28½	StJosLd 1.80	30	35½	36½	35½	36½	+ ½
21½	16½	StJosLP 1.04	15	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
57½	40	StLSanF 2.40	16	43	44	43	44	+1
49½	35½	StRegisP 1.40	121	33½	33½	33	38	— ⅛
29	21½	SanDieGas	1	25	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
61½	22	Sanders .39	179	24½	26½	26½	27½	+ ⅜
43½	19½	Sangamo .48	42	27½	27½	27	27½	
40	24½	SaFeInd 1.20	735	27	27½	27	27½	+ ½
13	9	SFe Ind pf.50	6	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
53½	55	SanFeInt .38	52	24½	26½	25½	26½	— ⅜
24½	14½	SarWelSer .50	5	18	18	18	18	— ¼
31½	14	Saturn Ind	78	15	15½	14½	14½	— ½
23½	17	SavanhE 1.03	6	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
54	32	Schaefer Cp	48	50½	51½	50½	50½	— ¼
44½	22	Schenley 1.40	2	24	24	24	24	
9½	7½	Schnley pf.50	10	7½	7½	7½	7½	
57½	40½	Schering .00	129	55½	56½	55	55½	— ⅛
14½	6½	Schick	31	7	7½	7	7	
82½	50	SchlitzBr 1.40	68	73½	74½	73	73½	— ½
110½	82	Schlmbr 1.40	213	98½	99½	98½	99	—1½
25½	15½	Scient Resrc	261	15½	16½	15½	16½	+ ⅛
35½	19½	SciRe pf1.24k	17	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
47½	27½	SCM Cp .60a	152	27½	27½	26½	27½	+ ⅛
24½	14	SCOA Ind .60	9	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
32½	21	ScotLadF .50	21	29	29	28½	28½	—1½
27½	15½	ScottFetz .80	11	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
32½	20½	ScottFore .60	77	25	25	24½	24½	— ¼
34½	26½	Scott Paper 1	441	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ⅛
56½	39	ScovilM 1.40	35	46½	47½	46½	46½	— ½
70	48½	Scovill pf2.50	4	57½	58½	57½	58½	
24½	11½	ScrewBt .20p	23	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
31½	6	Scud DuoVst	27	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
9½	7½	Scudor pf.51g	16	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
42½	33½	SECLInd 2.20	29	37½	38½	37	38½	+1½
36½	16½	SeaWorld Air	28	19½	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
60½	27½	Seagrve .56b	13	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
48½	35½	Searl GD 1.30	59	37½	39½	38½	38½	— ⅛
71½	58½	SearsR 1.20a	239	69½	69½	68½	69½	+ ⅜
31½	18	Seatrain Line	75	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
34½	22½	SEDCO .08	45	32½	32½	32	32½	+ ½
25½	6½	Selton 1.05f	25	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
47½	27½	Sorvmat .53b	2224	31	31½	31	31	— ⅛
77½	46½	Shell Oil 2.40	71	52½	52½	52	52½	— ¼
47	31½	Shell Tr 1.30g	2	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
41	22½	ShellerGl .60	8	25½	25½	24½	24½	— ⅝
41½	23½	ShelGl pf1.35	19	24½	25	24½	25	+ ½
59½	45½	SherwnWm 2	25	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
47½	27½	Shulton .80b	10	29½	32½	29½	32½	+ ⅜
25½	12½	Siegel Hl .68	9	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
25	16	SierraPac .72	13	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
42	25	SignalCo 1.20	162	26½	26½	26	26	— ¼
22½	52½	Signal pf2.20	1	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
51	33½	Signode 1.10	2	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
31	10	SimmPre .10	43	11½	12½	11½	12½	+ ⅜
59	44	Simmn 1.40a	12	53½	53½	53½	53½	
34½	63½	SimpPat .80a	8	83½	83	83	83	— ⅝
87½	62	SingerCo 2.40	192	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ¾
112½	81	Singer pf3.50	35	102	103	107	103	+ ½
67½	37	Skelly Oil 1	12	41	41	40½	41	— ⅛
48½	28	Skil Corp .90	8	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ⅜
41½	32½	Skyline .16	326	33½	34	33½	33½	+ ½
53	36	Smith KF 2	121	45½	46½	46	46½	+ ⅜
50	33	SmithAO 1.40	4	42½	42½	42½	42½	+ ⅛
43	29½	Smith Intl .36	50	42	42½	41½	42½	+ ⅛
24½	24½	Smucker .73	1	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
26	12½	SoloBasic .50	61	13½	14½	13½	14½	+ ⅜
44½	26	Soo Lin 2.25g	5	31½	31½	31½	31½	
31½	19½	SOS Cons .40	x9	23½	23½	22½	22½	— ⅛
33½	24	SCarEG 1.19	16	28	29½	28	28½	+ ⅜
40	34½	SC EG pf2.50	1	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ½
31½	24	SouJerG 1.46	2	24½	24½	24½	24½	
57½	52½	Southdwn Inc	29	57½	58½	57½	58	+ ⅝
24½	14½	SoeastPS 1.03	10	16½	16½	15	16	— ⅝
39½	33	SouCalE 1.40	119	33½	33½	32½	32½	— ½
29½	24½	South Co 1.20	337	27½	27½	26½	26½	—1
39	28½	SouInGE 1.60	3	32	32½	31½	32½	— ⅜
51½	37½	SouNGas 1.40	44	46½	46½	46½	46½	+ ½
46½	30½	Sou Pac 1.80	151	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅜
66	44½	Sou Ry 2.80a	705	47½	47½	46½	46½	— ⅝
17½	12½	Sou Ry pf 1	12	13½	14	13½	13½	—
30½	21½	Swest Airmot	19	25½	25½	25½	25½	
13½	10½	Swest PS .70	127	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
26½	18½	Spartan Ind	101	23½	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
27	18½	SpartanA .60	153	24½	24½	23½	23½	— ⅛
16	10½	Sparton .40	9	12½	12½	12	12	
57½	40½	Sperry Hut 1	15	54½	56½	54½	55	— ⅜
83½	64½	Sperry H pf 3	2	78½	76½	76½	78½	—1
55½	29½	SperryR .47g	135	44	44½	43½	44	
34½	16½	Sprague .40	x147	28½	28½	27½	28½	— ⅛
23½	17	SpringsMill 1	5	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
23½	18	SquareD .80	113	22	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
67½	44½	Squibb B 1.50	141	65½	65½	65½	65½	+1
70	50	SquibbB pf 2	6	69	69½	69	69½	+1½
52½	36½	StaleyMf 1.00	x11	43	43½	43	43½	+ ⅜
51	42½	St Brand 1.50	85	49½	50½	48	49½	+ ⅜
33	20½	StBrPaint .32	5	30½	30½	30½	30½	
27½	14½	Std Intl .24b	10	17	17½	17	17½	+ ½
31½	11½	Std Kollsman	24	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
75	55	StOCal 2.80b	331	55½	56½	55½	55½	+ ½
73½	48½	StOilInd 2.30	334	49	50½	49	50	+1
85½	64½	StOilNJ 3.75g	722	64½	64½	64	64½	— ½
119½	65½	StdOilOh 2.70	999	107	108½	105½	107½	+9½
68	54	StO Oh pf3.75	z50	58	58	58	58	— ½
20½	10½	St Packaging	196	10½	11½	10½	10½	— ½
28	11	Std Press .44	65	14½	14½	14	14½	+ ½
15½	9½	StPrudent .66	38	12	12½	12	12½	
29½	19½	StdPrud pf.10	1	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ½
54	41½	StanWks 1.40	4	49½	49½	49½	49½	— ⅜
23½	15	Stanray .60	16	17½	17½	16½	16½	— ½
22½	15½	Starrett .80	1	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
50	32½	StauffCh 1.80	32	37½	37½	36½	27	+ ½
50	36	StaufC pf1.00	1	36	36½	36½	36½	
16½	9½	StarchlBr .48	32	12	12	12	12	
44½	35½	SterlDrug .75	70	41½	42½	41½	42½	+ ½
65	41½	StevensJ 2.40	61	45	45	43½	43½	—1½
50½	33½	StewWar 1.20	60	37½	37½	34½	34½	—2½
38½	27½	Stoke VanC 1	29	32½	32½	31½	31½	— ⅜
16½	14	StokeVC pf 1	z100	14½	14½	14½	14½	
51	33½	StoneW 1.90	4	36	36	36	36	— ½
19½	13	StoreCont .36	7	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
62	24½	StorerBdcst 1	27	25½	35½	35	35	— ½
46½	32½	StudeWorth 1	31	45½	46½	45½	45½	— ¼
46½	26½	StuW pfA1.40	5	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
30	18½	SuburbCo .68	61	19½	19½	19	19½	
42½	29½	Sub Prop 1.60	21	33½	33½	33	33½	
22½	13½	SuCrest .80	2	14½	14½	14½	14½	
43	28	SunChem .40	16	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ½
76½	50	Sun Oil 1b	32	50½	50½	49½	49½	— ½
55½	39½	Sun Oil pf2.25	50	39½	40½	39½	40	+
37½	22½	Sunbeam .60	54	26½	26½	25½	26	— ¼
47	25½	Sunstrnd .80	20	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
75½	49	Sundst pf3.50	5	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ½
27½	15½	Sunsh Min .52	44	17½	17½	17½	17½	—
47½	24½	Sup Valu 1.10	8	24½	24½	24½	24½	
235	147½	SuperIrl 1.40	9	158	158	157	158	+1
47½	20	SupmktGn .40	10	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅜
8½	6½	SunryFd .85g	47	7½	7½	7½	7½	
28½	14½	Svenk .60a	29	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅜
35½	27½	Swift Co .60	141	29½	30	29½	30	+ ½
32½	22	Swingline .40	118	29	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
56½	27	SybronCp .60	52	36½	37	36	36	— ½
68	52½	Sybron pf2.40	2	64½	65	64½	65	+1
52½	18½	Systron Donn	42	29½	29½	28	28½	— ½
47½	27½	Taft Brd .60	16	31½	31½	31½	31½	— ⅜
30½	18	Talcott Nat 1	101	22½	22½	22	22½	— ⅛
61	26	Talley Ind	163	38½	38½	36½	37½	—1½
29½	19½	Tampa El .76	59	23	23	22½	22½	— ⅜
68½	41	Tandy Corp	58	62½	63½	62½	63½	+ ½
27½	19½	TappanCo .40	18	26	26½	25½	25½	— ⅜
12½	6½	TecumMat .23f	30	8½	8½	8½	8½	
77½	51½	Tektronix	44	66½	67½	66½	67	+1½
45½	35½	Teledyne	330	40½	40½	39	39½	— ¾
86½	76	Teledyne pf 6	2	85	85	85	85	— ½
24	17½	Tempieln .25	39	21½	22½	21½	22½	+ ⅜
31½	22½	Tenneco 1.32	244	24½	25½	24½	25	+ ¼
115½	85	Tennec pf5.50	16	89½	90	89½	90	+ ¼
39½	27½	Texaco 1.60	904	29½	30	29½	29½	— ¼
35	22½	TexETrn 1.40	194	27½	28½	27½	28	+ ⅜
41	24½	TexGasT 1.48	107	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ⅛
37½	24½	TexGs pf1.50	3	32½	32½	31½	32	+ ⅜
37½	21	TexGSul .60	313	23½	23½	22½	22½	— ½
38½	26	Texas Ind 1b	50	37½	37½	37	37½	— ⅛
140½	94½	TexasInst .80	311	120	121½	119½	119½	—3½
47½	27½	TexOilGS .05	14	47	47	46½	46½	— ⅜
24½	17½	TexP Ld .45g	2	18½	18½	18½	18½	
57½	52½	TexUtil 1.68	49	56	56	55½	55½	
45	23½	Textron .90	121	29½	29½	28½	29½	
51½	35½	Textrn pf2.08	24	37½	38½	37½	38½	+1
42½	25½	Textrn pf1.40	19	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ½
22½	11½	Thiokol .40	139	13½	13½	13	13	— ½
51	43½	ThomBet 1.04	26	51½	51½	51	51½	+ ⅜
25½	18	Thom Ind .40	16	19½	19½	19½	19½	—1
25½	17	ThriftyDr .63	124	22½	23	21½	22½	+ ½
132½	54½	Timeln 1.90a	141	50½	51	49½	49½	— ⅜
45½	28½	TimesMir .50	15	42½	43	42½	43	+ ½
43½	29½	TimkRB 1.80	65	31½	31½	31	31½	
25	12½	Tich Rlty .25	56	25½	25½	24½	25½	— ½
25½	19	Todin Pkg 1	4	21½	22	21½	22	+ ½
47½	28½	ToddShp 1.20	28	38½	39½	38½	37	
35½	26	TolEdEd 1.60	3	30	30	29½	29½	
25½	18½	TootRoJ .40b	26	22½	22½	22½	22½	
73½	47½	Trane Co .90	14	67½	69½	68½	68½	—1½
25	20½	TransUn 1.16	48	32½	33½	32½	33½	+1
36½	21	TrnWAir .50p	80	30	30½	29½	30	— ⅛
37½	26½	TrnWAir pf 2	4	27½	27½	27½	27½	
25½	12½	TranWF .89f	37	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
35½	23	Tratamr .50b	403	27½	28½	27½	28½	+ ⅜
234½	140	Transa pf4.80	z10	186½	186½	186½	186½	+3½
17½	12½	Transcon .40	99	12½	13½	12½	13½	+ ⅜
27½	12½	Transell Inv	132	22½	23	22½	22½	
15½	6	Transltron	89	8½	8½	8½	8½	
53	26½	Travelers .80	298	34½	35½	34½	34½	+ ¼
48½	28½	Travlers pf 2	11	45½	46	45½	46	+ ½
34½	25½	TriCent 3.15g	47	32½	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
43½	34½	TriCon pf2.50	8	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
37½	17½	Trianin 1.25g	7	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
45	31½	TRW Inc 1	96	38½	41	38½	40½	+1½
191	72	TRW pf4.50	11	86	86½	86	86½	+ ½
103½	80	TRW pf4.40	20	95½	97	95½	97	+1
29½	8½	TSC Ind .68	37	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
21½	9½	TSC Ind pf1.70	4	11½	11½	11½	11½	
17½	14	TucsnGE .64	23	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
41½	16	TwenCnt .50p	365	18½	19½	18½	19	+ ⅜

U - V

— 1969 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
48½	26½	UAL Inc 1	122	32½	32½	32	32½	— ⅜
36½	25½	UARCO 1.10	10	33½	34½	33½	34½	+ ⅜
28½	22½	UGI Cp 1.20	12	23	23½	22½	23½	+ ½
28½	14½	UMC Ind .72	28	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
18½	5½	Unarco .40	5	12	12	11½	11½	— ⅜
33	22½	Unil Ltd .90g	1	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅜
36	26½	UnilNV 1.49g	4	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
		U NV fn1.49g	6	34½	34½	34½	34½	
35½	27½	Un Camp 1	37	33	33	32½	33	
47½	37½	Un Carbide 2	242	40½	40½	40½	40½	
29½	9½	Union Corp	40	10½	10½	10½	10½	
23½	17½	Un Elec 1.20	67	18½	18½	18½	18½	
134	87½	Un El pf6.40	z100	88½	88½	88½	88½	— ¾
74½	63½	Un El pf 4.50	z200	64	64	64	64	
65	53½	Un El pf 4	z140	54	54	54	54	—2½
64½	41½	UnOilCal 1.60	102	42	42½	42	42½	
84	56	UOCal pf2.50	189	57	57½	56½	57	— ½
53½	42½	Un Pac Cp 2	66	48½	49½	48½	48½	— ⅛
62½	40½	UnionPacif 2	15	43½	43½	43	43	— ¼
55	37½	Unionam 1.40	13	48	49½	48	49½	+ ⅜
11½	7½	UnPac pf 4	53	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
32	19	Uniroyal .70	x66	21½	21½	20½	21½	— ⅛
125	103	Uniroyal pf 8	y570	105	105	104	104	—1
49½	26½	Unishops .30	225	44	44½	43	44	
81½	42	UnitAirc 1.80	101	44½	44½	44	44	—1
15½	10½	Unit Cp .73g	36	11½	11½	10	11	— ⅛
24½	14½	Unit Fin Cal	38	14½	15½	14½	15	+ ½
87	42	Un Fruit 1.40	9	53	53½	52½	52½	— ½
23½	12	Unit Ind .20	140	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
11	8	UnitInd pf.42	9	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
37½	26½	Unit MM 1.30	83	30	30	29½	29½	— ⅜
25½	17	Un Nuclr .92f	59	21½	22½	21½	22	
5½	3½	Unit Pk Min	54	6½	6½	5½	6	— ⅛
41½	23½	USForS 3.18g	28	34	34	33½	33½	—1
47½	35	US Fregt 1.40	203	36½	37½	36½	37½	+ ½
88	63½	USGypsm 3a	52	66	67	65½	66½	+ ⅜
46½	30	USGyp pf1.80	13	38½	39½	38	38½	
32½	21	US Indust .45	194	27	27	26½	27	— ⅛
36	26½	US PlyCh .84	84	32½	33½	32½	33½	+ ⅜
42½	27½	USPCh pf1.20	85	34½	35	34½	35	+ ¼
24	21½	US Shoe .88	19	24	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
65½	33	US Smelt 1b	20	44½	45½	44½	44½	— ½
81½	69½	USSmc pf5.50	1	70½	70½	70½	70½	— ½
49	26½	US Steel 2.40	270	36½	37½	36½	37	+ ⅜
27½	16½	US Tobac 1	27	19½	19½	19	19½	
32	20½	Unit Util .88	57	25	25½	24½	24½	— ⅜
36	25½	UnUtil pf1.25	10	31½	32	31½	31½	— ½
48½	22	UnUtil pf1.50	2	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ½
31	22½	UnvLeaf 1.50	4	32	32	31½	31½	+ ⅛
38½	21	UnivO Pd .80	139	24½	24½	24	24½	— ⅜
111½	64½	Univsty Cmp	528	93½	99½	93½	95½	+2½
58½	37½	Upjohn 1.60	111	54	54	53½	54	— ¼
33½	18	Uris Bldg .40	22	22½	22½	21½	21½	— ¼
38½	19½	USLIFE .50	70	33½	33½	32½	33½	— ¼
46	34½	USM Co 1.60	34	40½	41½	40½	41½	+
54½	42½	USM pf2.10	1	48	48	48	48	
26½	20	USM pf1.50	z100	22	22	22	22	
47	29½	UtahCon .52a	137	45½	46½	45½	46½	— ½
38½	31	Utah PL 1.80	7	33½	33½	33	33½	— ⅜
37½	26½	Valve Cp .40	179	35½	35½	34½	35	
37½	24½	Varian Asso	324	33½	34½	33	33½	+ ½
42	28½	Veeder 1.60	21	32	33½	32½	33½	+ ⅜
32½	16½	Vendo Co .60	26	17½	17½	17½	17½	
47½	31	VF Corp 1	6	32½	33½	32	33½	+ ⅜
63½	33½	VicICorp .30	51	35	35	35	35	—1½
44½	10½	Villager .37p	78	11½	11½	11	11	— ¼
32½	21	VaEIPw 1.12	347	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
103½	100	VaEP pf7.72	z430	100½	100½	100	100	— ¾
83½	69½	VaE&P pf 5	z180	73	73	72½	72½	—2½
79	64	VaEP pf4.80	z620	66½	66½	66	66½	
37½	23½	VenGroc 1.29	11	33½	34½	33½	34½	+ ½
26½	17½	Vornado	59	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅜
39½	28½	VSI Corp .48	21	32½	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
25½	18	Vulcan Mat 1	24	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
23½	15½	VWR Unit .72	11	17½	17½	17½	17½	

W - X - Y - Z

— 1969 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High.	Low	Last.	Nets. Chge.
36½	23½	Walgreen 1	17	26	26½	25½	26½	— ⅛
48	36½	WalkerH 1.20a	16	47	47	46½	46½	— ⅛
40½	24	Wall Murry 1	16	26	26	25½	25½	— ⅛
14½	7	Walworth Co	7	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
52½	25½	WardFd 1.10f	72	31½	31½	30	31	
34½	25½	Warnaco .90	22	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
56½	36	Warne pf1.53	2	38	38	38	38	— ⅛
62½	43½	Warn Co 1.44	2	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
74½	52½	WarLam 1.10	75	71½	72	71½	72	+ ½
56½	32½	Warn Sw 1.60	41	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
39½	25½	WasGas 1.72	5	25½	25½	25½	25½	
22½	12½	WashSII .70	1	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
27½	20½	Was Wat 1.28	67	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
43½	14	Watkin Johns	78	21½	21½	20	20½	— ⅜
22½	14½	Wayn Gos .76	5	15	15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
57½	29½	Way G pf1.60	4	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
20½	11½	WeanUnit .80	21	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
22½	16½	Wean pfA1.26	2	16½	16½	16½	16½	
27½	16½	Weathrd .50g	17	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
23½	10½	Webb Del E	136	12½	13½	12½	13½	— ⅜
47½	31	Weis Mkt .84	8	36	36½	36	36½	— ⅛
10½	5½	Welbilt .07e	30	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
36½	24½	WescoF 1.27f	150	25½	25	25½	26	+ ⅛
33½	24½	WestTra .25g	2	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
76	53	WPP pf 4.50	z150	60½	60½	60½	60½	— ⅜
51½	24½	WstPtP 1.85g	60	28	28	27½	27½	+ ⅛
44½	20	WnAir L .50p	21	23½	23½	22½	23½	— ⅛
44½	35½	Wn Banc 1.30	89	43	43½	42½	42½	— ⅛
34½	25½	Wstn Md 1.60	3	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
46½	22½	WstnPac 2.20	28	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
59½	38	WnUTel 1.40	97	49	49	48	48½	— ⅜
103½	83½	Wn Un pf4.60	2	95	95	94	94	— ⅜
71½	53½	WestgEl 1.80	182	64½	64½	63½	64½	
68½	54	WestE pf3.80	z500	57½	57½	57	57½	— ¼
37½	25½	Westvco 1.05	80	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅜
46½	28½	Weyberg 1.20	7	31½	31½	30½	30½	—1
44½	33	Weyerhsr .80	141	42	42	41½	41½	— ¼
115	105	Weyhr pf6.75	8	114½	116	114½	116	+1½
37½	17½	WheelPitt Stl	44	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
75½	67	WheelPitt pf 6	z40	68½	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
64½	55½	WheelPit pf 5	z260	58½	59½	58½	59½	
64	50	Whirl Cp 1.60	104	61½	61½	61	61	—1
37	17½	WhitCn .40b	53	22½	23	22½	22½	
39½	33½	WhitCn pfB 3	3	33½	33½	33½	33½	
43½	26½	WhiteCrss .44	20	31½	32	31½	32	+ ½
50½	33½	White Mot 2	20	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
32½	19½	Whittaker	245	23	23	22	22½	—1½
53½	39½	WickesCorp 1	36	39½	40½	39½	40	
24	10½	WiebiStr .20b	12	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
67	64½	Will Ross .36	13	64½	64½	64½	64½	— ⅛
39½	30½	Williams Bro	10	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
33½	29½	WmsBr pf.80	1	29½	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
36½	32	WinnDbx 1.62	17	33½	34	33½	34	+ ½
37½	32½	Winn Dixie B	1	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
26½	20½	WisElPw 1.40	91	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
22	16½	WisPSvc 1.10	27	17½	17½	17	17	— ½
43½	23	Witco Ch .92	11	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
21	14½	Wolv WW .50	21	16½	16½	15½	15½	— ⅛
23½	16½	Wometco .42	6	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
47½	22	Woods Cp .48	51	32½	34½	32½	34	+1½
43½	28½	Woolwth 1.20	86	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
60½	43	Woolw pf2.20	11	58	58½	58	58½	
33½	12½	World Alrwy	48	14	14½	13½	14	
123	105½	Wrigley 3a	1	114½	114½	114½	114½	
23½	14½	Wurlitzer .60	5	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
115	85½	Xerox Cp .60	444	105½	107½	105½	106½	+ ⅜
65½	39½	XTRA Inc	93	41½	41½	39½	40½	— ⅜
25	19½	YngstSD 1.20	12	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ⅜
55½	40½	Zale Corp .64	22	47½	47½	47½	47½	— ¼
40½	37½	Zale pf A.80	5	37½	37½	37½	37½	—1½
67½	38½	Zapata Norn	239	39½	39½	38½	38½	— ⅜
46	32½	Zayre Corp	12	45	45	44½	44½	— ½
58	35½	ZenithR 1.40	174	37½	38½	37½	38½	+ ⅜
34½	20½	Zurn Ind .28	40	25½	26½	25½	26	+ ½

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. d—Declared or paid in 1969 plus stock dividend. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock during 1969, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. g—Declared or paid so far this year. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in 1958 plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock during 1960, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

(Continued)

Market Summary

Nov. 18, 1969

Most Actives—New York

	Vol.	Close	Ch'ge
Servomat	222,400	31	— ⅛
Fairch Cam	169,900	84¾	—8¼
Conn Cent	154,600	32¼	+3
Int Tel Tel	151,300	57½	— ⅛
Cont Oil	139,700	29½	— ⅛
Comput Sci	115,900	33¼	— ⅛
Roan Sel Tr	99,900	5½	+ ⅛
Std Oil Ohio	99,900	107⅝	+9½
Gulf Oil	96,900	32	+ ⅜
Polaroid	94,500	135¾	—1½
Texaco	90,400	29¾	— ¼
CNA Finl	84,800	24¼	—1¼
Am Tel Tel	82,200	53⅛	— ⅛
Std Oil NJ	78,220	64⅝	— ⅛
Gt W Finan	74,600	25¼	— ⅛

Volume, all stocks, 11,610,960 shares. Volume, 15 stocks, 1,745,900 shares. Ratio, 15 stocks, 15.85 percent. Average price, 15 stocks, $49.67. New 1969, highs, 14; lows, 29. Issues traded in: 1,615. Advances, 534; declines, 791; unchanged, 290.

N.Y. stock index: 53.99 —0.02; industrial: 56.92 +0.01; transportation: 42.77 +0.26; utility: 41.26 —0.17; finance: 71.27 —0.05.

Most Actives—American

	Vol.	Close	Ch'ge
Brit Pet	172,200	16¼	+1¼
Filter Dyn	69,600	15⅛	+ ⅞
AmTech Ind	61,700	19¼	—2⅛
Craig Corp	53,400	13⅞	+ ¼
LTV Aerosp	48,600	18⅛	— ¾
Telex Corp	42,700	79⅝	— ½
Solitron	41,500	41⅝	—1¼
Cdn Homstd	40,150	17½	— ½
NatHlth Ent	37,500	15	
Milgo Elect	37,300	55¼	+1½

Approx total stock sales 3,940,000
Stock sales year ago 7,794,070

Am. stock index:

High	Low	Close	Net Chg.
$28.20	$27.73	$27.94	—$ .10

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	840.31	848.67	836.99	845.17	+ 2.64
20 RR	195.48	198.08	194.72	197.26	+ 2.25
15 Util	115.33	116.56	114.33	115.27	— 0.31
65 Stk	280.73	283.73	279.31	282.24	+ 1.29

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	Change
425 Industrials	106.74	105.21	106.11	+.01
20 Railroads	41.16	40.31	40.93	+.58
55 Utilities	57.89	58.75	59.53	—.42
500 Stocks	97.30	95.87	96.39	—.02

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sell	*Short
Nov. 17	395,893	540,735	7,056
Nov. 14	365,909	497,801	4,813
Nov. 13	408,543	529,000	4,701
Nov. 12	404,620	534,246	3,342
Nov. 11	404,447	492,000	2,226

* These totals are included in the sales figures.

N.Y. Highs and Lows

.. NEW HIGHS-14.. ....

Avon Prod	Keebler Co
Echlin Mfg	Memorex
Factor A	QuakSta Oil
IntTT pfKwl	QuakSOil wi
Johnson Svc	Southdn Inc
JohnsSvc pf	Thom Betts
KC Sou pf	Weyerhsr pf

.... NEW LOWS-29.. .. ..

Amtel	Nat Lead
ArlansD Str	NiaM 3.90pf
ArmstCk pf	NoNG 5.60pf
Carlisle	Over Trans
CIT F 5.50pf	Pacific Ltg
Clark Oil	Reading Co
Collin 4.25pf	Reading 1 pf
Cone Mills	Reilan El n
Cont Data	RTE Corp
Ccop TR pf	Schenley pf
DiaSh pf D	SCM Corp
East Util	Signl 2.20pf
EG&G Inc	Std Oil NJ
End John	Sun Oil
Global Mar	Texaco
GHSU 4.20pf	US For Sec
Yanes Corp	Wean Unit
Int Util pf	Will Ross
Jaeger Mch	Zapat Norn
NtInd 1.25pf	

One Dollar—

was worth yesterday :

Austrian schillings	25.89
Belgian francs	49.67
British pound ($ per £)	2.3938
Danish crowns	7.4898
Dutch guilders	3.6025
Finnish marks	4.17
French francs	5.582125
German marks	3.6901
Greek drachmae	30.00
Italian lire	626.61
Mexican pesos	12.50
Norwegian crowns	7.1423
Portuguese escudos	28.50
Spanish pesetas	70.01
Swedish crowns	5.1624
Swiss francs	4.3382

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchanges. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

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"The Long View"

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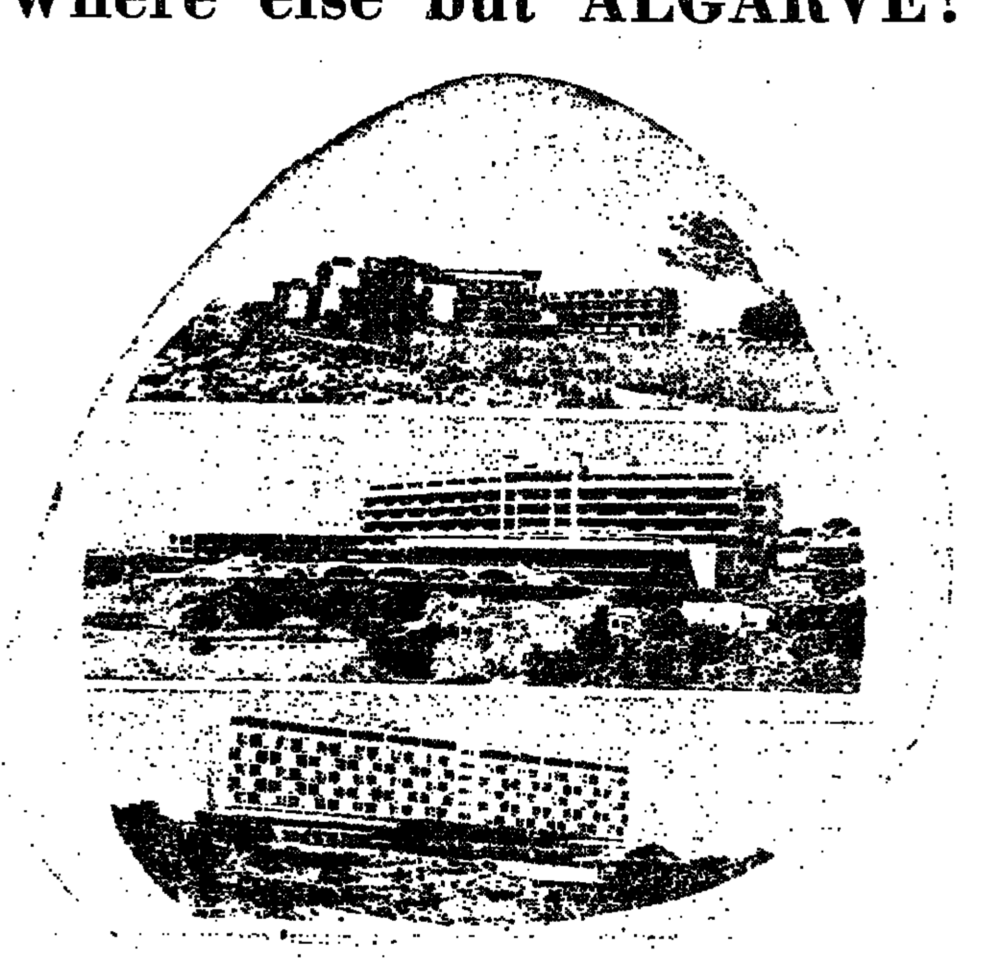
Where else but ALGARVE?



Let's think of the southern coast of Portugal: the Algarve. The horizon is so blue that it's hard to know where the sky ends and the sea begins. It is a string of beaches where the yellow-white sands are broken by little rocky coves, cliffs sculptured into caves and arches and where tall stumps of weathered rock rise like sentinels from the lazy sea and the soft sand. Here you'll find picturesque Albufeira, Praia da Rocha and Alvor, where some of Europe's most luxurious hotels line the cliff-tops and hand-hewn steps lead down to the sea. This, then, is the Algarve. Do you like sailing, skin diving, fishing, golf or tennis? Or do you prefer the lazy days and keep yourself for the exciting nights? It's all there.

For information see any good Travel Agent, a TAP office, or contact any of the big-three hotels.

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HOTEL ALVOR PRAIA — Praia dos 3 Irmãos — Alvor, Algarve, Portugal — Tel.: 1380, Portimão — Cables: Salvorotel — Telex: 1699 Salvor P

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let TAP PORTUGUESE AIRWAYS fly you there

American Stock Exchange Trading

1969 High	1969 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge.
14¼	5⅝	Aber Pet .07	15	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
9⅝	5	Acme Hamil	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11¼	4⅛	Acme Prec	6	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
27¼	10⅛	Adams Russl	10	13¾	13¼	13½	13½	
25½	11¼	Aerodex Inc	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
15⅞	11¼	AeroFlow .30	10	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
32½	14⅜	Aerojet .50a	17	16⅜	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
32	14	Aeronca .10g	37	16½	17⅛	16½	16⅞	+ ¼
16¾	9⅛	AerosolT .76t	19	12⅛	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
14⅛	6⅞	Aerovox Cp	16	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	10½	AIC Photo	49	13⅛	14⅛	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅞
22¼	9	Aiken Ind	3	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ½
50¼	31¾	Aileen Inc	19	36½	37	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅜
16⅞	5½	AIM Cos	29	6¾	7	6⅝	6⅞	
7½	2¾	Airlift Intl	328	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
18	10⅞	Airpax El .20	22	16½	16½	15⅞	16	— ¼
20	8⅛	Air West	80	10	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
17¾	10⅛	Airwick B .25	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
40	17	Ajax Ma .30g	2	24	24	23¾	23¾	
42	31	Alan Wd 1.60	45	39¾	40⅝	39	40¼	+ ⅝
73	66½	Alan Wd pf 5	z200	67	67	67	67	
19	9⅛	Alaska Airl	46	14⅝	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
49½	19⅝	Alaska Inter	90	33⅛	33½	32⅝	33⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	11	Aldon Ind	84	13⅛	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
14¼	6¼	All Am Eng	2	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
29⅝	11	Allegh Airl	77	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+ ⅜
21½	5	Alleg Airl wt	8	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
24⅛	10	AllegCorp wt	24	12¼	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	+ ⅜
43½	20½	Allen El .76f	20	26¼	26⅝	26	26⅛	— ⅜
23⅜	11¾	Allian T .40g	x1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
14⅞	5½	Allied Art	50	10⅞	11⅛	10¾	11	— ¼
29¾	13	AlliedCH .22p	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
16¾	10¼	Allison Stl .40	6	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
51⅜	20½	AlloyUnl .10e	67	26⅝	27¼	25	27	+ ⅛
27⅜	15	AlrightAu .54	12	19⅞	20⅛	19⅝	20	— ⅛
12⅜	5	Alpha Indust	15	6⅛	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
13½	6¼	Alsco Inc A	10	7⅛	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
19⅝	8⅝	AltamilCp .20	17	10⅝	10½	10¼	10⅜	
23	13½	Alter Fds .50	13	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
62	52	Alcoa pf3.75	z100	54	54	54	54	
20⅝	9⅞	AluxSpec .44	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
12¾	6⅞	Amco Indust	6	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
14⅞	7¾	Ameco Inc	51	11	12	10¾	11⅞	+ ¼
20⅜	11	A AutVnd .20	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
20½	12¼	AmBiltrit .40	16	12¼	12¾	12⅛	12¼	
27½	11	ABkStra .30b	42	11⅛	11⅜	11	11⅜	
38½	21⅛	AmBldgM .24	16	37¼	38	37¼	38	+ ¾
23¼	15	Am FinA 1.10	12	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	A Israeli .21g	76	5⅛	5¼	5	5¼	
71	38¼	AmMfg 1.75g	5	43⅞	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛	
42¾	27	Am Med .12	6	40¼	40¼	40	40	— ½
25½	12	Am Mot Inns	134	20⅜	21⅞	20	21⅜	+ ⅜
36	26	Am Petr .85g	62	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+ ¼
16⅞	5⅛	Am Prec .05g	8	6⅛	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
11¼	9⅜	AmRlt T .67g	12	10	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
17½	6¼	AmSaf Equip	14	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
24¾	14¼	AmTech .15g	617	19	20⅝	18⅛	19¼	—2⅜
25¼	12	Ames DS .92f	8	15¼	15⅛	15	15	
18⅛	6⅛	AMK wt	270	8⅜	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	
61¾	32⅜	Amrep Corp	128	47⅛	47½	46½	47¼	+ ⅛
19½	13⅜	Anderson .36	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	
11⅞	6¼	AndreaRa .25	7	7⅛	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
7⅛	2¼	viAndy Gard	72	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
28⅞	19¼	Angelica .18	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
8	2⅝	Anglo Lautro	26	2⅞	3	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
20⅜	11⅝	Ansul Co .56	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
24	13	Anthony Ind	15	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
11⅞	5⅛	AO Indust	228	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅝	12½	API Inst .10g	33	19½	19½	17⅜	17⅜	—2
28¼	17	APL Corp	25	25	25¼	25	25	
22¼	16⅞	APL pf C1.06	2	20⅜	20⅜	20½	20½	
21⅛	13¾	APL pfB.50	1	18⅜	18⅜	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
13⅞	6¼	Apollo Indust	7	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
32⅞	19	Applied Data	81	22¼	22⅞	21½	22⅜	+ ⅜
20⅞	7½	Applied Dev	48	8⅝	9⅜	8⅝	9	
27¼	14½	Aquitain Cda	94	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	— ⅜
9¾	3¾	Argus Inc	38	4⅛	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
28⅛	19½	Ark Best .30g	5	21⅛	21⅛	20⅜	20⅜	— ½
37⅞	26	ArkLGas 1.70	68	29⅝	30⅞	29¼	30⅞	+ ⅞
33	18	Arrow Elect	33	29⅞	31¼	29¼	31¼	+1⅛
62	40	Arundel Corp	1	48	48	48	48	
43⅜	17⅝	Asamera Oil	346	22½	23	22⅛	22¼	— ⅜
23½	14½	AssdBaby .60	21	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
9½	4⅛	AssdFdSt .20	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
56½	35⅝	AssdProd .40	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ⅛
14⅞	5⅛	Astrex Inc	19	6⅝	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
29⅞	15⅛	Astrodata	110	25⅞	26¼	25¼	26⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅜	Atco Chem	17	3⅜	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
60¾	27⅝	Athlone Ind	34	30⅝	30⅝	30	30	—1
30¾	17⅛	AtlcoFin .40a	4	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
36½	26¼	AtCLCo 1.20a	3	30⅛	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ⅛
35¼	29¾	Atl Richf wt	8	27½	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
75	37¾	Atlas M 2.05a	56	70½	71	70¼	70¼	—1⅜
5½	2¾	AtlasCorp wt	47	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	
50⅜	22¼	Austral Oil	105	31½	31⅝	29¾	29¾	—2
17½	6¼	Auto Bldg	63	8¼	8⅝	8	8	— ¼
120	63¼	Auto Data P	15	109¾	111¼	108	111¼	+1¼
43	20⅛	Automat Rad	92	36½	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	—1¼
27	13½	AutoSHP .50b	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
36⅞	19	AVC Corp .50	3	20¼	21	20⅜	20¾	— ⅜
13⅝	5¾	Avco Corp wt	102	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6½	
11¼	3⅝	Avien Inc	18	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅛	Avis Ind .40f	72	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
		B						
29⅝	15⅛	BACM Indust	9	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
25⅝	24⅝	BagdCop .40a	5	24⅝	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	
31⅞	20	Baker Ind .24	37	29½	29⅝	29	29⅝	— ⅛
58⅝	40¼	Bald DH 1.20	22	48	48⅛	48	48½	+ ½
11¼	6¼	Bald Sec .15g	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	8¼	Ball Co .36p	9	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	9¼	Banff Oil	205	12¼	12⅝	12	12¼	+ ½
7½	5½	BangPunt wt	5	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
41	21⅜	BankUtil .37	1⅛	35⅝	35⅞	34⅛	34⅛	—2
18½	7¾	Banner Indus	31	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
30⅞	13½	BarbLynn .32	22	14¼	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
36	17½	Barnes Eng	5	19½	19½	19	19	— ½
18⅜	8¼	Barnwell Ind	35	8½	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅜
28⅝	17	Barry RG	5	18	18¼	18	18	+ ¼
29¾	17¼	BarryWrt .30	29	23⅞	23⅞	23¼	23½	— ¼
22¼	8¼	Bartell Med	105	14¼	15¼	14¼	14½	+ ½
13⅞	7¾	Barth Sp .33	48	10½	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
31¼	13	Barton Cand	37	14⅜	15⅛	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅛
16	6	Baruch Fost	45	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
42½	17⅛	Beck Ind	23	20½	20½	20	20	— ¾
16⅝	7½	Beil Electrn	19	11¼	11¼	10¾	10	— ⅛
47⅞	38⅞	BellTelC 2.50	1	41	41	41	41	— ½
		Belscot Ret	22	11¼	11¼	10⅞	11	
59⅝	29⅞	Benrus Corp	4	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	— ½
33	24⅝	BergBrun .24	28	27	27¾	27	27¾	+1
64¼	42¼	Berg B pf1.15	5	45	45	44¾	45	— ¼
22	8½	Berfea Corp	11	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	
24	9¾	Beth Cp .30g	3	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
43	22	Beverly Ent	136	38⅝	39⅞	38⅝	39¾	+1⅜
22¼	9⅝	Big Apple	18	11⅞	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
26½	17⅞	Big Bear A 1	13	19¾	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+1½
48⅝	29⅛	Binney 1.30	3	32½	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ¼
14⅝	5¼	Bishop Ind	10	6⅜	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅛
15½	4⅞	Bloomfld Bld	24	7	7⅛	7	7⅛	
13¼	7⅜	Bluebird Inc	35	8⅝	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
35½	17⅝	Boheck .70f	12	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ¼
20½	8⅝	Botany Ind	27	11¼	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Bowling Corp	14	6¼	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
13	5⅝	Bowmar Inst	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
40¼	19	Bowne Co .16	1	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	26¾	— ¼
39⅝	14⅝	Bow Vall .10	117	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	16⅝	Bradfrd .60a	25	16⅜	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
29⅝	20¼	Brandywin 1	3	24	24	24	24	+ ¼
30⅛	8	BranAirw wt	7	12	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
21½	9½	Bran Airw A	49	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
25¼	13⅜	BrascanLt 1a	83	14⅜	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
30⅝	21	Braun En .32	15	26	26⅛	26	26⅛	
41⅞	11⅝	Breeze .60g	12	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14½	— ¼
20½	11½	BrAmTr .51g	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
23½	13¼	Brit Pet .47g	1222	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+1¼
		BrPet fn.47g	37	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
37¼	21	BroDart Ind	14	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
10⅞	5	Brody Stg .16	15	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
30⅝	13	BrkPerk .20a	6	18½	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
23	18⅝	BrwnFA .40b	3	22⅜	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ½
23¼	17½	BrwnFB .40b	58	21⅛	21⅜	21	21⅛	
6¾	5⅝	BrownF pf.40	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7	BTU Eng .28	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Buehler Cp	6	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
26¾	11¾	Buellind .10d	3	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
26⅛	16⅝	Buddy Corp 1	12	19⅛	19⅛	19	19¼	
48⅞	34⅝	Burns WJ .60	58	48¼	48¼	48	48	
7¾	4	Burr JP	2	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
46¼	15	Butlr Av .20b	19	18	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	
32⅞	19¾	Buttes Gs Oil	76	24	24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
		C						
19⅞	8¼	Cablecom Gn	89	17½	17⅝	16⅞	17	— ⅞
23	13⅜	Caldor .94f	65	17⅛	17½	16½	16½	— ⅝
37½	18¼	Calcomp	111	28	28⅝	27¼	27¼	—1½
13⅝	7⅞	Campbl Chib	101	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
23½	9¼	CampbM .30	3	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
10⅞	5¼	CdnExp G&O	93	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
25½	9⅝	Cdn Gridoil	55	13	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝	
25⅜	9 9-16	Cdn Homestd	401	17⅝	17⅞	17¼	17½	— ⅛
34⅞	24⅛	Cdnint P 1.80	2	27¼	27¼	27	27	
21⅝	12¼	Cdn Javelin	44	13¾	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
9⅛	4¼	Cdn Marconi	11	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
64⅝	27⅝	Cdn Sup Oil	44	31¾	31¾	30½	30½	— ⅜
19¼	9⅝	Canaverl .50f	46	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
21½	6⅝	Canoga Ind	12	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
56¼	29	Cap Ind .32g	40	51⅛	51¼	50½	50½	—1
19⅛	13¼	CapitolPd .16	3	16	16¼	16	16¼	+ ⅛
51	29⅝	Career Acad	38	47½	47½	46½	46½	—1¼
103¼	83¾	Carnatn 1.40	10	100¼	101½	100¼	101	+ ¾
21¾	13⅝	Caro Pipe .72	11	15⅞	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝	+ ⅜
81½	69¼	Caro PL pf5	z188	72¼	72¼	71¾	71¾	— ¼
26⅝	20⅛	CastleAM .80	2	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
16⅝	6⅞	Castleton Ind	53	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
35⅞	16⅛	Cavitron Cp	18	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾	
16⅛	5⅝	CBK Agron	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
26⅞	11⅝	Cellu Craft	25	13⅛	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
55	48¼	CenMe pf3.50	z50	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	
28¼	19⅛	CentSec 3.45g	4	23⅝	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
27⅜	16½	Centry El .60	8	22⅛	22¼	22	22¼	
14¾	5	Century Geo	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15	8½	Centryind .24	9	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
16	8⅝	Certified Cp	4	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
24¼	14½	ChadMil .05g	7	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
38¼	18⅝	ChampH .16a	89	25½	26⅜	25¼	25½	+ ⅜
14¾	12	ChalfGas .64	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
27¾	13⅝	Chelsea .24	24	15⅞	16	15½	15⅞	— ⅛
42	31½	ChiRivt 1.60a	4	32¾	33	32⅝	33	
25¾	10¼	Christian Oil	173	16⅞	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+ ½
17	9¼	Cinerama	63	11⅝	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
26⅞	17⅝	Circle K .40	8	25½	25½	25⅛	25½	
66½	38	CircuitF 1.59t	31	54⅝	55	53⅝	54	— ⅜
26½	12⅞	Citizens F .32	8	16⅞	17	16	16	— ⅜
16	9¾	CityGsFla .50	5	10⅝	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
15⅛	7⅞	Clarostat	3	10	10	9⅞	10	
25¾	9½	Clary Corp	64	10⅝	11¾	10⅝	11¾	+1
23⅝	11½	Clopay .82f	10	11⅞	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ⅛
69⅞	39	CMI Corp	3	42	42	41¾	41¾	—
23⅞	10	Coburn .30	67	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
36¾	22	Coff Mat .60	20	28⅞	28⅞	28⅛	28⅜	+ ¼
11⅝	7⅛	CohuElec .15	25	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
14½	10½	Cole Drug .25	12	11⅛	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
46⅞	26½	Colecoind .16	56	45⅝	46¼	45⅝	46	+ ⅜
70⅝	35½	Coleman .70	46	66⅝	67⅛	66	66½	+ ¾
13⅝	7½	Colon Snd .30	13	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	
46½	27⅛	Cominco 1.40	6	30¾	31	30½	31	
		Comin fn1.40	1	28⅛	28¼	28¼	28¼	
24⅛	15¼	ComiMtl .60b	5	19	19	18¾	19	
38⅝	23½	Comodor .02g	35	29⅝	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅞
30	21	ComPSv 1.40	4	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	
32⅞	12⅝	Compoinds.32	7	15¼	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
35	19⅛	CompDes .70	20	23½	23½	23⅛	23½	
14	5⅞	CompuDyne	39	7⅝	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
21⅞	9½	Comput Appl	19	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
13¼	7⅝	Comput Eq	128	11⅛	12⅝	11⅛	12⅜	+1
17¾	6⅛	Comput Instr	23	10⅝	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
25	7¾	Comput Inv	72	12½	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
34⅞	10	Comput Leas	137	16⅝	18⅜	16⅞	17¾	+ ¾
33⅜	14¼	Computest	22	28¼	28⅞	28	28	
72¾	37	Comp Softw	26	66¼	66⅞	66⅛	66¾	+ ⅝
35	13¼	Conchem .70	8	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
21	15	ConcrdF .40d	7	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	21¼	Condec Corp	32	25	25⅛	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅞
34⅞	13½	Conductron	8	17⅜	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
12¼	6	Connelly Con	27	6¾	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23¼	12⅝	Connrex .55	10	13⅞	14	13⅞	13¾	+ ⅛
25⅞	13¼	Conroy Inc	7	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	
7½	2⅝	Con Cdn Far	28	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
26⅝	7⅞	Con Nat Sh A	3	10⅛	10⅝	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
39	18⅝	Con Oil Gas	63	23	23	22½	22⅞	— ¼
21¼	13	Con Refining	24	19½	19¾	19½	19½	
27¼	17	ConsltDes .40	2	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ¼
83⅜	34⅛	Cont Conn .50	80	45	45	40½	40¼	—3⅝
7⅞	2¼	Cont Mater	80	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14¼	10⅛	Cook Elec .30	47	14	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
20⅛	9¾	Cook Ind	20	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	9⅝	Coopr Jar .50	29	14	15	14	14¾	+ ¾
46¼	16⅛	Coro Inc	14	42¼	42¼	41½	42	— ¼
51¼	37	CorrBlk 1.20	6	46½	46⅞	46½	46⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	7	Cosmodyne	29	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
4 11-16	2⅞	Courtlds .11g	3	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
24	18⅝	Craig Corp	534	18⅝	18⅞	17	18⅞	+ ¼
40⅛	28¼	Creole P 2.60	26	29⅞	29⅛	28⅞	29	
19¼	6½	Creszmont	24	6⅞	7	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
32	23⅜	Crompln 1.40	x25	26⅝	26⅝	25½	26	— ⅜
13¼	7½	CrowleyM .30	1	8	8	8	8	
39⅞	22⅛	CrownPet .60	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅜	24¾	— ⅜
18⅞	10⅛	Crystal Oil	28	11¼	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
36¼	16⅝	Cubic Corp	23	22½	23⅜	22½	23⅛	+1
18¼	9	Curtis Maths	9	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
32½	20½	Cutler A .44	51	25⅛	26	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅜
31	19½	Cutler B .44	6	25	25	24⅞	25	— ½
		D						
10½	7¾	Daitch .10g	12	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
79½	39½	Damon Corp	17	77⅝	78	77	77¼	+ ¼
19¾	10¼	DamonCr .40	5	11	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
25½	21⅜	Daniel .18g	1	24	24	24	24	— ½
10⅛	5	Daryl Indus	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17¼	7½	Data Cont	17	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
60¼	23⅝	Data Process	100	36⅛	36⅛	35½	35¾	— ½
27⅞	12⅝	DataProd Cp	207	18⅞	19⅝	18⅝	19½	+ ½
23⅞	11⅛	Day Min .15g	36	15⅝	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
46⅝	27⅝	Daylininc .40	55	39	39	38¾	38⅞	— ⅛
21¾	10½	Daylininc wt	26	15⅝	15⅞	15	15	— ⅞
5½	2½	DC Tran A	5	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
52¾	24⅝	Dearborn Cp	44	27⅜	27⅜	27½	27½	— ½
19¼	9⅝	DeJurAm .30	32	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
18¼	12⅝	Del Labs	28	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	+ ½
74⅝	40⅞	Deltona Corp	219	57⅝	59	57	57½	— ⅛
9¾	5½	Deltown Fds	2	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	
130	103	DennMDeb 8	z100	100	100	100	100	—3
35½	26	Depositors 1	10	26	26¼	26	26⅜	+ ⅜
37⅝	19⅛	DeroRsch Dv	19	26⅝	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
65½	39	Deseret Ph	4	48⅝	48⅜	48⅛	48¼	— ¼
14⅛	7⅛	Detecto S .25	9	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅞
102½	54½	Digital Equip	76	100	100	96	97	—2
17¼	14	DillardD .20g	8	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	— ¼
12¾	5	Diodes Inc	38	7	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	— ¼
4½	2½	Dist Ltd .14g	7	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16	2 13-16	+1-16
24¼	12⅝	Diversey .50	4	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
34½	17	Dixilyn Corp	26	24⅝	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜
36	22¼	DMH Corp	41	23⅝	24⅛	23½	23½	— ¼
104¼	57½	Dome Petrol	173	74½	77	73⅝	75⅝	+1
16¾	11⅛	Domtar .60	60	14¼	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
50½	32½	DorrOliv pf 2	z50	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
28	17⅜	Dorsey .10	155	23⅞	24⅞	23⅜	24¼	+ ⅜
13⅝	8⅛	DPA Inc	85	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅝	— ⅜
18	9½	Driver Harr	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
30	12	Drug Fair .40	52	26½	27⅝	26	26⅞	+ ⅛
10¾	3⅜	Duraloy Co	15	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
17	9¼	Dur Test .25b	14	12½	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ½
19½	7⅞	Dynalectrn	46	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
		E						
21⅞	11⅜	Eagle Clo .25	4	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ½
25¼	15¼	E Scheib .64	77	19⅝	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	+ ¼
14⅛	8½	Earth Resrcs	43	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ½
27⅜	11	East Air Dev	4	22	22½	22	22½	+ ¼
17½	6½	Eastn Frt W	1	7	7	7	7	
14¼	7⅝	EazorEx .37p	2	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	10¾	Eckmar Cp	50	14½	14½	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
37⅞	22	ECL Ind 1b	11	31⅛	31⅛	30½	30½	— ½
24⅞	13	Ecologic Sci	300	23	23½	22⅝	23	— ⅛
40⅞	20⅝	Edo Corp .40	21	23	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	20⅝	Ehrench Pho	56	28½	30	28	30	+1½
19⅝	7⅝	Elco Corp	37	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	
56¼	11⅛	Elcor Chem	35	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
22¼	8	Elect Assist	58	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ¼
38¼	9⅝	Elect Comp	11	11⅝	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
28⅝	10	El Eng 1.25f	6	16	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
37	11½	Elect Resrch	5	13⅝	13⅝	13	13¼	— ¼
19⅝	9½	Electron .52	7	12	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ¼
35¼	15	Electsp 1.41f	21	21	21½	20⅞	21¼	— ⅜
5⅝	2⅝	Elgin Nat wt	28	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
23⅞	9½	El Tronics	33	9⅝	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅜
16⅝	8½	Emenee Cp	20	8⅝	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
22⅝	18¼	Emery In .30	10	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
77	64½	EmpDEl pf 5	z90	65¼	65¼	65	65	— ¼
36	24	EmpFin 1.26t	20	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	14¾	Epko Sh .80a	4	16⅞	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	+ ½
8⅞	4⅛	Equit Cp .05e	72	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
133	72½	Equity pf 2	z100	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	—1¾
81⅝	47⅛	EquitFd 1.26t	238	70	71⅜	69⅝	70½	+ ½
10⅛	7¾	ErnstEC .40d	14	8¼	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
25⅝	9¾	Ero Indust	12	15¼	15⅝	15	15¼	
30	13⅞	Esgro Inc	7	21¾	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
38¼	17¼	Espey Mfg	11	22¼	22½	22⅛	22¼	— ¼
38¼	19	Esq Rad .Sf	129	31⅞	34	31½	33⅝	+1¼
9⅞	5	Essex Ch .12f	14	6¼	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	4⅞	Ets-Hokin Cp	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13⅞	7⅛	Evans Ar Ind	3	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
32⅝	18⅜	Executon .30	9	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ½
13½	7⅞	Exquis Form	34	9½	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
39⅝	18	Extendcare	99	35½	36	34⅝	35	—1
		F						
18¼	9½	Fab Indust	19	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅜
12⅛	6½	Fabien .40b	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
12⅛	7¼	Fabrics Natl	9	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
30	9	FairNob .16b	97	9	9⅛	8½	8⅞	— ⅜
13⅛	6¼	Fairmnt .12g	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
13⅛	6½	Fairmnt .12g	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
25½	8⅝	Falcon Sbd	25	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	— ⅞
15½	8⅞	FamRecd .60	5	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
35⅞	22	Fanny F .65g	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
12⅝	5½	Fed Resrces	78	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	
22	13	Federals nc	102	13⅝	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	—1⅜
29⅝	17⅝	FedMart .40b	27	20⅛	20⅛	19⅝	20	— ½
31⅜	13⅜	Felmont Oil	34	16⅛	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
25¼	15⅝	Felsway .32	17	22⅞	22⅞	22½	22⅝	— ½
26¼	12¼	Fibrebord wt	9	13	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
19¾	7	Field Plastic	16	7½	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
38⅞	19¼	Filmway .20d	70	22⅛	22¼	21⅛	21¼	— ¼
18¼	11	Filter Dyn	696	15	15⅞	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
30½	21⅝	FinCpSB .20b	2	23¾	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
18⅝	12	FinlGenl .24b	52	14	14	13½	13⅝	— ⅜
13⅞	4⅝	FirstNtl Real	40	5¼	5⅞	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
11	3⅛	Fst N Rl wt	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
23¾	13⅝	FstSLSh .10g	8	17¼	17⅝	172	17⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	13½	FischPrt .63f	47	19⅛	19⅜	18¾	19⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	14⅜	Fishman .40	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	26⅛	Fleet Ent 16	237	31⅛	32	31⅝	31½	+ ⅜
14⅝	5⅛	Fla Capital	26	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	13¼	Flowers In A	5	15¼	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅜
15⅝	7⅝	Fluke J .41t	5	12	12	11½	11½	— ⅜
33⅛	13⅝	Foodrama .30	39	20½	21⅞	20½	21¾	+1¼
69⅛	47⅛	Ford Can 4	z310	59	59	58½	58⅝	— ⅜
36¼	24½	Forest Cit .45	3	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
25¾	14½	ForestLb .57t	5	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
90⅝	45⅝	Four Seasons	325	77⅝	78½	76¼	76½	—1⅛
46¼	32	FrankMt .19	34	40	40½	39¾	40¼	+ ¼
12½	9⅝	FrankwR .48g	16	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
32½	20	FranksNu .60	4	27	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
37⅞	17¼	Fresnillo .60g	14	25	25¼	24¾	25	— ¾
12⅝	6⅞	Friend Frost	3	8	8	8	8	
24⅝	13½	Frier Ind .3	5	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
17½	8	Frontier Air	46	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	4½	Front Air wt	15	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
		G						
36⅝	14⅝	Gabriel 1.40t	67	17¼	18¼	17¼	18	+1
63½	10⅝	Garaninc .36	x15	15	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
26⅛	11	Garland .60	11	12⅝	12⅞	12¼	12¾	
25¾	13	GateSpGd .20	13	13⅝	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
18⅞	9⅞	GayldNat .30	6	13½	13½	13½	13½	
39½	21⅝	GCA Cp .41t	6	33½	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ¼
18⅛	10⅛	Gearhart .24	27	16½	16½	16	16	— ¼
12¾	4⅝	Gen Alloys	5	5	5	5	5	
78⅞	12¼	Gen Battery	95	17⅜	18	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
13	7	Gen Build	16	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
46½	27⅛	G Cinema .32	16	39½	39⅞	38	38	—1½
6	2 11-16	G ElEng .08g	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
23¼	13⅜	G Employ .24	11	21¾	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅜
34⅞	11	Gen Interior	34	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
13	6	Gen Plywood	14	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
48⅛	31⅝	Genge Ind	58	44½	44½	43½	43⅝	— ⅞
12¾	4⅞	Genisco Tech	10	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
37⅝	20¼	GerberSc Ins	15	33⅝	33⅝	33	33⅝	
17⅝	6	GF Indus	62	6¼	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
50⅛	37	GiantFd .80a	6	48	48	48	48	
17⅛	8½	Giant Yel .40	62	10¼	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—1⅛
23⅛	8½	GilbrtCo .10b	15	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
46½	20⅝	Gilbert Flexi	39	33⅝	34⅞	33½	34¾	+1⅛
27⅞	14⅛	GL Ind .91f	6	23½	23½	22⅝	22⅝	—1
20½	9⅛	Gladding	14	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
23⅞	9⅝	Glasrock Prd	28	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12½	— ⅜
20	11⅜	GlenGer .50a	23	16⅝	16⅝	15½	15½	—1⅛
20¼	14⅝	GlenDisB .40	5	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	4	Gluckin Wm	12	5⅜	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ½
15⅞	9¾	Go'dblatt .36	10	10½	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
12¼	5⅛	Goldfield	98	5¼	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
20½	11½	Goodway	80	14⅛	15½	14¼	15⅛	+1⅛
12½	9½	Gorinsinc .50	13	11⅝	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
12¾	8	Gould wt	28	11	11	10¾	11	
17⅞	7½	Granger As	7	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
45½	16¾	GranMgt .76f	35	27⅝	28½	27⅝	27½	+ ¼
18⅛	8⅝	Gray Mfg	6	10⅜	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	
8⅞	4	Gt Am Ind	221	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	6	Gt Basn Pet	29	6¼	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
16⅛	10⅛	GtLak Chem	31	13⅝	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
44¼	33	Greenm .09d	11	39⅝	39⅞	39	39	— ⅞
28⅝	12	Greyh C .20e	23	16⅝	16¾	16½	16½	
24⅞	15	GrossTics .90	1	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
20⅛	10⅞	Grow Ch .32b	13	12⅛	12⅞	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
12⅝	6	Gruen In .10d	37	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
10½	4⅛	GSC Enterpr	64	5½	5⅞	5½	5½	
10⅛	5½	GTI Corp	30	6⅝	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	26½	Guardian Ind	3	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
25⅝	18¼	GuardCh .50b	6	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
44½	26¼	Guardon Ind	63	30¼	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ½
26½	15⅝	Gulf Can .60	13	17¾	18	17¼	18	+ ¾
11½	5⅛	Gulf St Land	17	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	6	Gulf Wind wt	106	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		H						
24⅞	11⅜	HB Amer	188	22¼	22⅜	21⅝	22⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	14¼	Halls Motor 1	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ¼
19⅝	16⅝	HamilCos .60	2	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
8⅞	6⅛	Hampt Sh .32	20	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
38⅛	18⅝	Harnischfr 1	15	19⅝	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
16⅞	9¾	HartAlfrd .40	4	12¼	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	18⅞	Hartfld Zody	41	28⅝	29	28¼	29	+ ⅛
40½	11⅞	Harvard Ind	8	16⅛	16⅞	16¼	16¾	— ½
25¼	11½	HarveyGr .12	12	15⅝	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—1¼
19⅝	9⅝	Harvey St .24	4	11⅞	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
13	7¼	Hastings .40	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
27⅞	17¼	Head Ski Co	42	20¼	21	20	20¾	+ ⅛
31¼	25½	Hecks A .20	13	29⅜	29⅜	28½	28½	—1
13¾	4⅛	Heinicke Inst	79	8½	9	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
73⅛	44⅛	HelenaR 1.40	32	63⅞	63⅞	63⅝	63⅝	— ½
14½	9¾	Her Mal .48g	9	10⅜	11	10⅜	10⅞	— ⅛
29	10⅛	Herc Gal .39f	52	16¼	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅛
33½	9¾	HI G Inc .52f	19	14⅝	15¼	14¾	14⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	19	Higble Mf .80	4	27½	27½	27⅛	27⅝	+ ½
105	58⅞	HiltonHot wt	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	4¼	Hofm Indust	17	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
8¼	3¼	Holly Corp	46	3¼	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
84½	31⅛	HomeO A .50	116	35⅝	35⅞	35½	35¼	+ ¼
81	29¼	HomeO B .50	6	31½	32	31½	32	— ½
47⅛	31⅝	Hormel 1.40	10	33¼	35	33¾	35	+1⅝
49½	23¾	Horn Hardrt	18	26¼	26⅝	26	26⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	18⅝	House Fabric	9	25⅛	26	25⅛	26	+ ½
33⅛	21⅛	House Vis .44	10	30	30⅜	29⅝	30⅛	— ⅛
32½	27¼	Hubbell B .96	4	31	31¼	31	31¼	
49⅛	41½	Hubbel pf1.75	3	46	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
31⅜	18	Hudson Leas	62	28½	29	27¾	28⅛	+ ¼
24⅛	14⅝	Huffman .60	13	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
39⅛	27½	HuntCh A .24	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
28⅝	11¼	Husky Oil .30	67	12⅜	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
38⅞	26	Hoyck Cp .40	12	36¼	36¼	36	36	
15⅝	6	Hycon Mfg	8	8¼	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅝	3⅞	Hydromat	7	5½	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
19¾	9½	Hydromatl	28	11⅛	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
32½	17¼	Hydrom pf.60	2	19	19	19	19	— ⅜
68	22	Hygrad Food	6	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅝	
50¼	38½	HygrdFd pf 4	5	45	45½	45	45½	
		I						
42⅝	31	Ideal Toy Cp	76	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ¼
29⅝	14⅝	IHC Inc	10	26⅛	26¼	25¾	26	
16¼	7⅞	IMC Magnet	19	10⅞	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅝
16⅝	10⅞	ImocoG 1.18f	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
8⅝	6⅛	ImpChm .31g	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23½	14⅝	Imper Oil .50	74	15⅝	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	2	Im TGrp .43g	14	2 1-16	2⅛	2 1-16	2⅛	
17½	10½	Imp TbC .70a	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
26	10	Indian Hd wt	11	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	4	Ind El Hard	12	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
27⅛	9½	InflightP .33f	32	17	17¼	16⅝	17	+ ¼
17¾	8	InlandCr .40f	7	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
19⅝	13⅝	Instron Corp	7	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
39¾	15¼	Instr Sys .75f	42	22½	22½	21½	21¾	— ⅞
47	23½	Int Ch Nuclr	34	46	47¼	45⅝	46⅞	+1¼
34¼	8¼	Int Controls	57	14½	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
7¾	3⅛	Int Cont A wt	19	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6¼	
16⅛	7⅝	Int Stretch	16	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
56¾	9½	Interpho .30p	13	14⅛	14⅝	14½	14½	— ½
35	11⅝	Interstate Un	22	15⅝	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
58⅛	36	InvDiv A 1.80	x6	39½	39½	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¼	InvDiv B .45	x18	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
47	17¼	InvFund .60b	9	25½	25½	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅝
10⅛	5½	Inv Roy .14a	3	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
62¼	52	IaPSv pf 3.90	z10	52½	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
26¾	14½	Iroquois .47f	11	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½	— ½
22⅝	9¼	Irvinind 1.51t	13	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
18⅝	6¼	ISC Ind .37p	7	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	
32¼	14¼	ITEL Corp	212	28⅝	31	28⅛	30	+1
15⅝	6⅛	ITI Corp	87	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	— ⅛
		J-K						
16⅛	8	Jaclyn .20g	6	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ¼
23⅞	15	Jameswy .38f	4	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
32⅞	14⅝	Jeannette Gl	54	28	28⅞	27½	28⅞	+ ¼
34¼	11	JeffLPet .30p	15	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
28⅝	19¼	Jeffersn Strs	22	27¼	27¼	26¾	27⅛	
26⅝	12½	Jervis 1.28f	11	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅜	Jetronic Ind	11	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
12⅝	7	JohnsBarg St	31	8¼	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅝	JonesLau Ind	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
19¼	9⅝	Jupiter Cp	11	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
26⅝	17⅛	Kaiser In .40f	60	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
12½	6⅝	Kalvex .12f	51	7½	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
54½	21⅜	Kane Miller	30	25	25	24¼	24½	— ¾
28½	18¼	Kaneb PL .60	12	18⅞	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ¼
72½	60¾	Kn GE pf4.50	z10	61½	61½	61½	61½	— ¼
44⅝	19	KatzDrug .50	20	21½	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	14½	Kauf Brd wt	13	21½	22⅛	21½	22⅛	+ ⅜
22½	12⅝	Kavaneu .60	9	13⅞	14	13⅝	14	— ¼
14⅝	6	KayJwly .37r	18	7½	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
32⅝	24⅝	KenlonCp .32	8	27⅜	27⅜	26⅜	26⅜	—1¼
40½	22⅝	Kewane .90b	12	24⅝	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅝
60¼	39¼	Kewanee pf 2	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	
17⅝	9⅞	Key Co .20g	30	10	10¼	10	10	
17⅞	9⅝	Keyst Ind .60	3	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ¼
11⅝	5¾	Kilembe .30g	39	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
11¾	4	Kin Ark Corp	53	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
19⅝	11	King Radio	22	11½	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	7⅛	Kingsford .28	28	12⅞	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ⅛
45	27⅝	KingsLaf 1.44	6	29½	29½	29	29	— ¼
10½	4⅝	Kinny pfC .05	24	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
34⅞	17½	Kirby Ind .30	7	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
23	7½	Kleer Vu	2	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅜
37⅝	12¼	Kleinert	13	36⅛	37¼	36¼	37¼	+1⅜
34⅝	16⅝	Kilkiok .50	32	18¼	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
27⅞	22	KnottHotl .60	9	23⅞	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
41⅝	27	Kollmogn .40	7	31⅞	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
43⅛	23⅝	Kysorin .40a	5	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
		L						
11	5½	LaBarge Inc	47	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
37¼	23½	Lafay Radio	40	30⅛	30½	30	30¼	— ⅜
23⅝	11⅞	Laiglon	5	15	15	15	15	
9½	3⅜	Lake Shore	39	4	4	4	4	
36½	27	LaMaur .36	10	35⅝	36	35¾	35⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	Langley Cp	12	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
20⅜	11¼	LaPoint .20a	9	16⅝	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
27	13¼	Leader Int	11	13½	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
32	9¼	Leas Data wt	204	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
29⅜	11	LeeNatl 3.12f	63	14⅛	14⅝	14¼	14½	
25¼	14¼	Leh Press .56	4	18¼	18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	15½	LeighPr .36g	39	23⅛	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	— ⅜
41⅜	21	Leisure Tech	36	38⅝	40⅝	38⅛	40⅝	+2¼
58¼	43	Lenox Inc 1	7	54	54	53½	53¾	— ¾
31⅞	19½	LernerSt .55g	22	31⅛	31⅜	30⅜	31⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	10⅛	LernerStr wt	20	17¼	17⅜	17⅛	17½	+ ⅜
25⅛	13¼	LoslieFa .40b	17	17⅝	18½	17⅝	18⅜	+ ⅞
57½	23½	LevinTwn .40	322	24	25⅞	23⅜	25⅝	+1½
49⅝	25½	Levitz Furn	26	45⅛	46⅛	45½	45⅞	— ⅛
29¼	13¼	Lib Fab 1.35f	9	15⅞	16½	15⅞	16	
20⅝	11¾	Liberty Leas	13	15⅝	15⅞	15⅜	15¾	— ¼
35⅝	14¼	Lilli Ann Cp	3	16⅝	17	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	14½	Lily Lynn A	14	14½	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
41⅝	11	Ling TVef wt	196	11⅛	11½	10⅞	11	— ⅛
20⅜	7	Locke Mfg	10	9⅝	9⅝	9	9	— ⅝
18½	8⅛	Lockwd KB	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
8½	3⅜	LodgeSh .05g	33	4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
23⅛	15⅞	Loehman .32	5	22⅜	23	22⅜	23	+ ½
39	9⅞	Loews Th wt	195	16⅞	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	6½	Logistics Ind	17	9	9	8⅝	8¾	— ¼
49½	32⅞	Long Wilt .20	112	47⅛	49⅝	46⅛	49½	+2
11⅝	3⅛	Louis Sherry	28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
33⅝	23⅞	LaGasSvc .96	14	26	26⅜	26		
9¾	7¼	LSB Ind	25	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8	+ ½
42¾	16	LTV Aero .80	486	19½	19½	18½	18⅝	— ⅞
26	8⅞	LTV Aero wt	67	9½	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
20⅝	8	LTV Elec .50	25	8½	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	5⅛	LTVLing .15p	39	5½	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
7⅞	2¾	LTV Ling wt	22	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
16⅝	8	LTVLin pf.80	24	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½	— ¼
32½	12	Lundy Elec	11	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
11⅝	5½	Lynch Corp	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		M						
10	4½	Macold .10p	2	5	5	5	5	
33¼	8½	Macrod Chol	53	11¼	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+1¼
11½	4½	Magna Oil	9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	6¼	Mallory Ran	68	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8½	— ¼
24¼	17	MamMart .28	8	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
34	13¾	Magmt Data	9	23	23	22⅞	23	
25⅞	15⅝	MangelS .40b	7	22⅝	22⅝	22	22	— ¼
44½	26	Mangood .40	7	25⅝	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
23½	19¼	Mangurian	25	30⅝	31⅜	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅜
24	14	Mansf TR .50	146	15¼	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	17¼	Marinduq .92	43	27⅝	28	26¼	26⅜	—1⅜
30	9⅝	Marlene .20	23	10¼	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ½
49⅞	27½	MarleyCo .40	3	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	
82½	13¾	Marshall Ind	186	37⅞	41¼	38⅛	40¼	— ⅛
29¼	15½	MasldSon .40	3	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
45	30½	MaulBros .20	13	37	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	— ½
26⅞	17⅝	Mauleind .30	6	17¼	17¼	17	17	— ⅜
16¼	7½	McCrory wt	10	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
16¼	7⅞	McCror wt n	58	9	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	
67	29⅞	McColl Oil 2f	72	36⅛	36⅝	36	36	—1
18½	13⅛	McDonb .31g	17	15½	15½	15	15	— ⅜
27⅝	16½	Means FW 1	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
75	5⅞	MedcoJwly A	22	8⅛	8½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
31	13¼	MEM Co .72	38	16⅝	18	16⅝	17⅞	+1¼
40	13½	Menasco .73f	22	14⅛	14⅛	14	14	— ⅜
22¼	16⅞	Merle N .20a	10	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅜
6¼	3 9-16	Merrill Isl	63	3 15-16	3 15-16	3¾	3¾	—1-16
53⅞	32⅝	Mesa Pet .70	285	45	45	44	44⅛	—1⅜
91½	60¼	Mesa Pet pf2.20	36	84	85	83¼	83⅛	—2¼
29½	16¼	Metaframe	34	28½	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
11¼	8⅝	Mich Sug .10	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	15⅝	Microwave	56	26½	27½	26¼	27¼	+ ⅝
23⅝	17⅝	Midland .60	10	17⅝	18	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
18⅜	8⅛	MidwFinl .20	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
61	17⅝	Milgo Elect	373	53⅞	56⅞	53½	55⅛	+1½
22⅝	13	MillWohl .30e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	MillOnyx .64f	83	17⅝	18⅝	17⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
16½	6⅛	MiloElec .05p	15	8⅞	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅜
35	20½	Milton Roy	8	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
39⅝	30½	Mirro Al 1.80	1	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
31½	21	MoBeet Pkrs	16	29⅜	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅞
17½	8	MoKanTex cf	2	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
22⅞	7¾	Mite Corp	110	11⅞	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	— ¼
29	16⅝	Mobile Home	30	22⅛	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+ ¼
12⅝	6	Mohawk Airl	42	7	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
89⅞	59⅜	Mohwk Data	258	75¼	79½	75⅛	78	+1⅞
12⅞	6¼	Molybd Can	17	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
42½	25⅝	Molybd 1.96f	16	37½	38¼	37⅛	38	+ ¼
49	39⅞	Molyb pf2.50	5	46½	47	46½	46½	
15	8¼	Moog Inc	4	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
70	36¼	Morse El Pd	63	45⅛	45½	44¼	44½	—1
18	10¼	MortonSh .32	11	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	
12⅞	11½	MottsSMk .16	4	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
31¼	22⅝	Mouldings	105	24⅛	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+1⅛
28¼	19⅛	Mt Vern 1.50	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
30	16⅞	Mov Star .50	8	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	+ ⅜
14⅜	6	Movielab	25	8	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
22⅝	7¾	MPO Vid .74f	17	10¼	10¼	10	10	— ⅜
29⅞	10½	MultiAm .79f	19	13½	13½	12⅞	13⅛	
33	14⅝	Murry Oh .60	16	18	18	17⅝	18	— ¼
10⅝	4⅝	Muter Co	19	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
23	12¼	MWA Co .80	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		N						
18⅝	8¼	Napco .86f	22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅝	7¼	Narda Micro	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Nat Alfalfa	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9¾	4½	NatBellH .25f	149	5½	6¼	5½	5⅞	+ ⅜
40¼	20⅛	N Caskt .15g	z1000	20⅝	20⅝	19½	19⅝	— ¼
34¼	9	Nat Gen wt	60	14	14½	13⅞	14	— ⅜
20¼	4⅝	Nat Gen wt n	306	7½	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	— ¼
17⅞	8⅛	Nat Hlth Ent	325	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15	
15	4¼	Nat Ind wt	19	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
16	6⅞	Nat Radio Co	3	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
24⅝	12⅝	N Realty .80	32	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
39¾	21⅛	Nat Systems	27	32⅝	32⅝	31½	32	— ¼
12	5⅛	NBO Ind	65	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
29½	12⅞	Needham .20	7	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
17⅞	11⅜	Nelsner .05a	5	14¼	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
11½	6	Nally Don	4	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
23¾	11	NestleLe .20	35	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
25⅞	16½	Newcor .90	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
33	16⅝	NE Nuclr .30	19	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	— ⅞
20½	11⅞	N HampB .40	8	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅞
9⅝	3½	Newidria Mn	109	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
25⅞	15⅝	New Mex&Ar	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	6	NewPark Mn	159	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
78⅝	47⅝	New Process	149	77⅞	78½	65⅞	67⅛	—9⅝
60¼	41⅞	NYTimeA .60	275	52½	52½	52⅛	52⅛	— ⅜
16⅝	9⅝	NiagFrSv .20	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
27¼	12⅝	NMS Indust	77	19⅛	20	19	19⅞	+ ⅜
39⅜	17¼	Norf So Ry	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
27½	21	NoAMtg .82g	30	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜
13	6⅝	Nor Am Roy	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
30⅝	19⅝	NoAmSug .80	13	27¼	27¼	27	27	
16½	6 13-16	Nor Cdn Oils	100	8 3-16	8 5-16	8	8⅛	— ⅛
20½	8¼	Noeast Airlin	68	9	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
68	56½	NInPS pf4.25	z70	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅛
7	6⅝	Nowst Ind wt	79	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
46½	21¾	Novo Cp .80	11	21½	21¾	21½	21¾	
39	10⅞	Nytronics 1f	100	14⅝	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
31⅞	20	Nuclear Data	38	29	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
7⅝	4⅛	Nuclear Am	74	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		O						
30	9½	Okonite .75p	11	11⅝	11⅝	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
51¾	37¾	Ohio Brass 2	2	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¼	
38½	29½	Offshore Co	11	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	
13⅞	3⅜	Okonite wt	17	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
36⅛	20½	OKC Corp .60	98	29⅝	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
48¼	27⅝	Olla Ind	5	35⅛	35⅛	34⅝	35	
120¾	93½	Okidep 15.30g	z100	110	110	110	110	
26¼	9⅝	Origioala .30	9	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
15½	4½	Ormand Ind	32	5	5⅛	5	5	
18⅝	8½	OSullivan .50	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Oxford Elec	12	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
20½	12	OxfrdEl pf.56	z50	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
39	19⅝	OxfdFst 1.63t	1	25	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
9½	6⅝	Ozark Airline	71	6⅝	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
		P-Q						
12¾	4⅝	P&F Indust	37	5¼	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12½	5¼	Pac Cst Prop	42	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
25⅝	21¾	PGE 6pf 1.50	18	21⅛	21⅝	21½	21½	
22	18⅝	PGE pf 1.37	22	18⅛	18⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅞
20¼	16⅝	PGE 5pf 1.25		16¼	16¾	16¼	16½	
19⅝	16	PG rdpf 1.25	14	16¼	16⅛	16	16¼	— ⅛
20	16¼	PG rdpfA1.25	32	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	
19	16	PG 4.80pf1.20	3	16⅛	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
58⅞	20	PacHold .60b	1	33⅛	33⅛	33	33	— ⅜
3⅝	4½	Pac Indus	21	6	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
73½	62	Pac Lt pf4.75	z290	62½	62⅝	62	62¼	+ ¼
70	59	Pac Lt pf4.50	z150	60	60	60	60	
68⅛	57	Pac Lt pf4.40	z40	58½	58½	58¼	58¼	—1⅛
70	58	Pac Lt pf4.36	z60	58	58¼	57½	58¼	+ ¼
18⅞	15⅝	PacNwTel 1	20	16⅛	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
80	62¾	PacP&L pf 5	z50	65½	65½	65½	65½	—1
25	21⅝	PacSLoan .38	13	21½	21½	20⅞	20⅞	—1⅝
17¾	6½	PacSwAir wt	33	15⅝	16⅝	15⅝	16	+ ½
29½	14⅝	PallCp A .32	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
13⅞	6½	Pantsote .41f	5	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6½	
18⅞	12½	Permnt Pkg	7	16¼	16¼	15⅝	15½	— ½
15	7⅞	Park Ch .30a	7	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
17⅝	9¼	Park Ele .61f	9	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
35⅝	19¼	Pat PPap .36	1	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
16⅞	6⅝	PatoCon .20g	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ½
37⅝	20	Peel Elder	20	22½	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
18¼	9⅝	Penn En .50a	30	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
16	7⅝	PenobSh .40g	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅜	Pentron El	51	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
45½	30½	PEPI Inc	31	39⅛	39⅛	39	39	—1
45¼	28⅞	Permaneer	36	33⅛	33⅛	33	33½	
14⅝	8¼	PhilLgD .87g	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
33½	18½	PhilipScr .20	1	31¼	31¼	30½	30½	
33⅝	6⅞	PhoenixS .97f	32	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	8⅛	Piasecki Airc	3	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
55½	32	Pickwick Intl	12	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
18¼	9⅝	Pierce G .40	11	12⅝	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
27½	15	Pioneer Plas	10	20⅛	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
29⅝	11⅝	PionerSy .44f	62	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	29⅝	Pittway .60b	21	36	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
10¼	7½	Pit WVTr .54	19	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
30½	10½	PKL Co	25	12¼	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	
47⅛	16½	Plant Ind	84	42¾	44⅛	42½	42½	— ½
29⅝	10⅝	Plaza Group	24	20	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
44½	12	Pluma Afwod	14	12	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
34⅛	12⅝	PlyGem 1.02f	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	6½	PlyRub A .25	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	14⅞	Pneumo Dyn	29	19¾	19¾	19½	19¾	— ⅛
10½	4⅝	Polerad El	17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
45⅝	17⅛	Poloron 1.55f	65	27	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	
24	12	Polychr 1.22f	5	14¼	14¼	14	14¼	— ⅛
46	23⅝	Potter Inst	200	38⅝	39⅝	38½	39½	+1⅛
14⅝	10¾	Pow Can .44	7	13	13¼	13	13	
38½	11¼	Praurie Oil	48	20¼	21¾	20½	21¼	+ ½
22⅛	15½	Pratt Lamb	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
51	34	PrentHall .68	4	49½	49⅝	49½	49⅝	+ ⅜
23⅞	13	PresRlt B .80	5	14¼	14¼	14	14¼	
23⅜	13⅝	ProlerSt .65g	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
12¼	9¾	Prov Gas .64	8	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	
33¼	18½	PrudRsrc .80	25	30¼	31½	30¼	31⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	8⅝	PubcoPet .15	66	9⅞	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
18⅝	6⅝	Puritan Fash	233	8⅜	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅝
17⅝	8⅞	Pyrolf Co .24	5	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
		R						
35½	23¼	Ramada .24	78	31⅛	31½	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅛
13	5⅞	Ramer Ind	19	6	6⅛	6	6	
14⅞	6¼	Rapid Am wt	113	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
14	8¼	Rath Pack	37	8⅝	9	8½	9	+ ¼
23⅜	12⅝	RaymEng .36	13	13⅛	13⅛	12½	12½	— ⅜
22	7½	Reading Ind	7	8	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
28⅝	20	Realinv 1.20a	9	21½	21¾	21½	21¾	
35	14	RealtyE .25a	46	15⅝	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
34	11¼	Realty E wt	4	14½	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
11¼	4	REDM Corp	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
57¼	31½	Redman .20g	102	40½	41¼	40½	40½	
10½	4½	Reeves Ind	56	5	5⅛	5	5	
35¼	12⅞	Reeves Telec	14	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ¼
24¼	13⅝	Remco Ind	16	19	19⅛	18⅞	19	
27⅛	17⅛	Rem Ar .80a	14	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
48⅛	31⅝	ResrchCtl .08	37	45⅝	46⅞	45½	45¼	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Reserve OG	64	11	11⅛	10⅞	11	
18⅛	9	Rosistfix .50b	3	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
61¼	14¼	ResortsIntl A	79	17	17	16⅛	16¼	— ⅜
61	15⅛	ResortsIntl B	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
47⅛	16	Rest Asso .28	14	24½	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
22½	20⅝	Rex Noreco	119	22⅝	24⅝	22⅝	24⅝	+1⅞
13⅞	7⅛	RIC Intl Ind	49	7½	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
31¾	11	Richford Ind	46	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13½	— ⅛
13¼	7⅛	RicoArg Mng	5	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ¼
26	10⅝	Riker Maxsn	64	17½	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
6⅛	3¼	Riker Mxn pf	9	4⅝	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
33¼	16¼	Rite Ald .18	35	29⅝	30⅛	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
13⅞	6⅛	Rilt Fin B .34	21	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15	6⅝	Robintech	5	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	9	Robfin Ind A	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	16⅛	Rockower .20	29	24	24⅛	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
46¾	36⅝	Rogers 1.23f	3	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42½	— ⅛
36¼	16⅛	Rollins Intl	9	23¼	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
7⅛	3 5-16	Roll Roy .19g	37	3 7-16	3 7-16	3⅜	3 7-16	—1-16
50⅝	23⅝	RooseRac .80	2	40⅞	41	40⅞	41	+ ⅛
12⅛	6	Rosenau .20	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6½	+ ¼
61⅝	26⅝	RownDri .28g	25	28⅝	28⅝	27⅛	27¼	—1⅛
25	9⅛	Rowland Pd	8	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Royal Amer	41	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
21¼	7¼	RoyBusn .45d	36	11½	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	
12⅛	5⅝	Rusco Indust	52	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
13½	4⅝	Russeks .12f	22	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10¾	7⅛	RussellA .02g	16	7¾	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
38⅞	24⅝	RustCraft .40	3	31½	31½	31½	31½	
9	4¼	Ryersn Hay	2	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
		S						
25⅝	10	Safegard Ind	48	16⅝	16⅞	16	16⅞	
33⅝	18⅝	StJhnTrk .50	15	29½	29½	28½	28½	—1⅛
9⅝	5½	SalemBr .10g	21	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6¼	
17⅛	4⅞	S Carlos .38g	11	6⅞	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
14¼	12	S DioG pf.90	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
14¼	11¾	S DioG pf.88	1	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
38	23½	San JRs 2.66f	33	25¼	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅜
21⅝	17⅛	SanitasS .05g	18	19⅝	19⅝	19	19	— ⅜
15⅛	5	Sargent Ind	54	6⅝	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	7½	Saturn Airwy	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
40⅛	23½	SavASiop .32	61	37½	37½	37	37⅝	—1¼
61	27⅝	Savin B Mch	88	55⅝	56⅝	54⅝	55½	— ⅞
21¾	13⅛	Savoy Indust	17	15⅛	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ¼
105	51¼	Saxon Indust	78	92	93½	91½	91½	—2
13¼	5¼	Sayre Fisher	7	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
28⅝	14	Scam Instru	24	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅜
21⅞	15⅛	SchenutA .40	6	19	19	18⅝	19	
23½	11¾	Schiller .14	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
45½	33	Science Mgt	106	43	43¼	42¼	43¼	
17¾	6⅝	Scient Atlant	4	8⅞	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
27¼	13½	Scope Indust	3	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15¼	+ ⅝
39⅝	17	Scurry Rain	47	24	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	SbdA'Mill .30	4	9⅛	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
18½	11	Sea Containr	18	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾	
15½	8⅝	SbdPlywd .10	9	9½	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
15¾	7	Sealectro Cp	24	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
19	9¾	Sears Ind .44	7	10⅛	10⅛			
19½	10⅞	Season All	3	11⅝	11⅝			
17½	12⅝	Sec Mtg .31g	50	14½	14½			
14⅝	7¾	Seeman Bros	36	9⅝	9⅝			
23½	11⅝	SelasCorp .40	3	13⅝	13⅝			
27⅞	13¼	Selig Latz .80	25	13½	13⅝			
21⅞	12	Servisco .38	x12	17¼	17¼			
12⅞	6¼	Servo Corp	15	7⅜	7			
17½	8⅝	Seton Co .45	2	10	10			
14⅛	6⅝	Shaer Sh .36	7	6⅞	6⅞			
12⅝	6½	Shahmoon In	4	8⅝	8⅝			
10¼	4⅝	Shattck Denn	10	6½	6½			
19⅝	9½	Shelf Wat .30	7	12⅝	12⅝			
57¾	34⅝	Sherwod Med	14	55⅝	55⅝			
7⅝	3	Siboney Corp	130	3⅜	3⅜			
19¼	15⅝	Sierra P Ind	44	16⅝	16⅞			
40⅝	14	Sierracin .30	9	19⅝	19½			
14¼	11¼	SIFCO .50b	10	12	12			
33½	12¼	Sigmainst .50	6	15½	15½			
15⅝	6⅝	Silicon Tran	76	8	8			
9⅝	6⅝	SimcoStrs .20	4	6½	6⅝			
21¾	13⅝	Simkins .50	19	14½	14½			
44¾	35⅝	Simm Brd pf	z750	39½	40½			
29½	19⅝	Simplexin .25	8	26¼	26½			
35	21½	Simplex Wire	27	30	30			
45	25	SincVenOil 2	z100	29¼	29½			
17½	10⅞	Sifkin SmRfg	28	14	14			
37¼	21½	SkaggDrg .40	10	31½	32			
29⅝	10¼	SlickCorp .32	155	18⅝	19¼			
39¼	29⅝	Slick pfA 1.75	33	37¼	38½			
15	8	SMD Ind .17	3	8⅝	8⅞			
47⅝	18⅛	Solitron .18	415	42⅝	43⅝			
47⅞	29¼	Sonder Brdct	23	39⅝	39½			
23	19	SorgPap .80b	1	21	21			
37	16⅝	Soundesign	46	25¾	26½			
23	19	SC 5.80pf 1.45	16	19⅝	19⅞			
28	21½	SC 5.20pf 1.30	18	23⅝	23⅝			
17⅝	14⅛	SC 4.32pf 1.08	11	14⅝	14⅝			
17¼	14	SC 4.24pf 1.06	10	14¼	14¼			
16⅝	13⅝	SC 4.08pf 1.02	1	14	14			
17⅝	6⅝	Sou Real&Ut	8	7⅛	7⅛			
45½	33	SouRoy 1.20b	1	33½	33½			
35⅞	16⅝	Sw For Ind	31	22⅝	23			
23⅛	15	Swn Inv .70	3	16⅞	16⅞			
23⅝	9⅛	Spector .37q	7	9⅝	9⅝			
19⅝	9⅝	Spectro .36	37	14	15			
16⅝	5⅞	Spedcor Elec	14	8⅞	9			
18⅝	9⅝	SpeedOP .26f	15	13	13¼			
28	16	Spencer Shoe	35	19⅝	19⅝			
18⅛	9⅝	SSP Ind .20g	7	14⅛	14⅛			
15	9⅝	Std Contain	6	12¼	12¼			
27½	23½	StdCoosa 1.30	1	24½	24½			
17¾	10⅛	Std Dred .20g	3	13	13			
25	21½	StDred pf1.60	z100	22⅞	22⅞			
13⅝	5	StdMetal .29f	21	5⅛	5⅛			
21¼	14	StdMot A .75	12	19¼	19¼			
31⅜	21⅝	Std Prod 1.20	3	26½	26½			
34⅝	26	Std Shcs 1.51f	1	27⅜	27⅜			
16⅝	11½	Std Thomson	7	12¼	12¼			
17¾	7⅛	Stanley Avias	1	7⅝	7⅝			
6 1-16	2⅝	Stanrock Ur	41	2⅝	2⅝			
12⅛	7¼	Stanwick Cp	16	7¼	7¼			
23⅛	16½	StanMach .80	4	19⅝	19⅝			
12	7⅝	Stardust .48g	7	8¼	8¼			
16⅝	9⅝	Star Smkt .60	5	11	11⅛			
45	25	Statham Inst	29	40⅝	41			
27½	19¼	SteelCan 1.20	2	21⅛	21⅛			
25	13	SteinHal .25b	5	14½	14½			
31⅝	22¼	Stepan Ch .44	7	26½	26½			
28⅝	9¼	Sterl Electrn	32	11¼	11½			
15⅛	8⅝	Sterl Extr .24	3	10¼	10⅛			
11⅝	5⅞	SterPrec .25f	35	6⅝	6⅝			
49	32	Stern Met .50	82	44⅛	44⅛			
37	22½	Sterzco A	1	30½	30½			
35	23⅝	Stop Shop .90	3	28⅝	28⅝			
45½	26	STP Cp .40a	19	41⅝	42½			
20⅝	7⅝	Struthr Wells	25	8⅝	8⅝			
37⅝	13¾	Stylon Corp	53	21⅝	21⅝			
25⅝	18½	Son Elec .40	2	21¼	21¼			
13½	6⅛	Sunair Electr	17	9½	9⅞			
19⅝	13⅝	Sup Surg Mf	6	15⅛	15⅛			
54⅝	17	Superscope	46	36	36⅝			
12½	4⅝	Supronics Cp	14	6⅛	6½			
38⅞	10⅝	Susquehana	263	12¼	12⅝			
39¼	13⅝	Susqueh pf 1	17	15¼	15¾			
18⅝	14⅝	Sutro Mf .52g	66	16⅛	16⅛			
18⅝	8⅝	Synalloy .69f	14	9½	9¾			
86⅝	49¾	Syntex Cp .40	143	74	75⅝			
58½	26⅛	Systems Eng	163	48	48⅝			
		T						
19⅝	6	Tamar Elect	13	6⅝	6¾			
14⅝	8	Tastee Freez	30	8⅞	8⅞			
23⅝	15⅜	TastyBk .88a	4	17	17			
27⅛	17¼	Tech Aerofm	100	26	26			
56⅞	20⅝	Technic Oper	11	29	29½			
12⅝	5⅞	Technic Tape	151	7⅛	7⅝			
39⅝	16½	Technico .40b	132	24	24¼			
12⅝	7¾	Technitrol	5	11	11⅝			
23⅝	12½	Teleflex .40	6	18⅞	17⅛			
95	46	Telepromt	75	92¾	93			
8⅝	3	Telev Mfrs	11	3⅜	3⅞			
90⅞	20¼	Telex Corp	427	77¾	80½			
30⅝	16⅝	Tenna Corp	144	26½	28			
11	7⅜	Tenneco wt	25	8⅛	8¼			
13½	4⅞	Tenney Eng	22	6⅞	6½			
11¼	6	Tensor Cp	8	9¼	9⅝			
11¾	5⅛	Ter Hud .41f	8	6¼	6¼			
52¾	31½	Tesoro Pet	33	40	40			
14⅝	7¾	Texstar	28	9	9⅛			
37	15	Textron wt	9	20	20½			
19¼	12	ThorMkt .50d	6	14⅛	14¼			
30⅝	17¾	Thriftimt A 1	6	18⅝	18⅝			
23	17⅝	Tokheim .60	12	19½	20¼			
52	31⅝	Tonka Cp .40	81	32¼	32¼			
34⅛	15¼	Tool Resrch	93	26⅛	27⅝			
35⅞	30½	Torin Cp .40b	2	31¼	31¼			
30⅝	15⅝	TownCtry .20	19	16⅝	16⅞			
14¼	5⅛	Tran Beacon	56	6⅞	6⅞			
16	5⅝	Trns Car .10p	46	7¼	7¼			
58⅝	17½	TransLux .60	62	22⅛	23⅛			
9⅜	4	Transairco	60	7⅛	7⅞			
23¼	11⅝	Transborm	21	14⅞	15⅛			
34¼	10	TWA wt	41	17⅝	17⅝			
75¾	63	Tri Cont wt	1	69¾	69¾			
30	10	TriStMot .38f	36	10⅛	10⅛			
41½	16⅛	Triang P .15e	59	23⅝	24¾			
33¼	22¼	TropGas 1.10	6	31⅛	31¼			
6¼	2½	Tubos Max	60	3 1-16	3⅛			
15⅝	8⅛	21 Brand .29f	16	9½	9½			
58½	18¼	Tyco Labs	107	22¼	24⅛			
		U						
18	8⅝	Udico Corp	16	11⅝	11½			
17⅝	7	UIP Corp	58	9	9			
44⅝	13⅝	Unexcelled	34	16⅛	16½			
19½	11⅛	Un Finl 1f	24	13⅛	13⅛			
16¼	11⅝	U GasCan .52	15	14¼	14¼			
34⅝	17	UnStOm .70g	15	17¼	17⅝			
28⅝	11½	UnAircPd .50	5	15	15			
9	4¼	Unit Asb .07g	52	5 3-16	5 3-16			
13⅝	7⅝	UnitBdC .10p	8	9½	9½			
10½	3⅝	Unit Foods	17	4⅛	4¼			
14¼	6⅞	Un Natl Inv	43	6¾	6⅞			
5⅛	3	UnNatlInv wt	33	3⅝	3⅝			
8⅝	7¼	UNtlInv pf.70	17	7½	7⅝			
29⅝	13½	UnPDye .40g	10	16⅝	16¾			
18⅞	7¼	USCerm .15p	5	8¾	8¾			
29	18½	US Filter	4	20⅝	20⅝			
38	17¾	USHome Dev	50	33⅛	33⅝			
28⅝	12½	US Leas .28	19	19¼	19¾			
40⅛	9	US Nat Rsrs	287	30	32⅛			
25½	9	USRadm .30a	21	12⅛	12½			
26⅝	16⅝	USRltyInv 1a	13	22	22¼			
22⅝	12⅝	USRedct .20p	5	15⅝	15⅝			
19⅝	8	USRubR .50g	18	9⅝	10			
15⅝	10⅛	US Smelt wt	16	14	14			
24½	15	Unitrode Cp	2	22½	22½			
11⅝	4	Univ Clg .19f	8	5½	5⅛			
37½	11⅛	Un Conf .07d	27	11¼	11¾			
29⅝	18	UnivMar .60a	4	19⅞	20			
58	26½	UrisBldg wt	1	33⅞	33⅞			
17⅝	13⅝	UtahIdSu .80	1	13⅝	13⅝			
		V						
25½	14⅝	Valles Stk H	56	18⅛	19½			
29¾	9⅝	ValleyMt .60f	7	11⅛	11⅞			
10⅝	6¼	Valspar .30g	23	6½	6½			
38⅛	26¼	Van Dorn .56	8	29⅝	29¾			
13⅛	5⅝	Vanguard Int	37	5¼	5⅞			
29⅝	20⅛	Varo Inc	9	27	27			
40⅝	19⅝	Veeco Instru	38	32½	33¾			
29	16⅝	Venice Ind	19	27	27			
51¼	16⅝	Vernitron	96	23¼	24⅝			
15⅝	12⅝	Vesely Co	7	12⅞	12⅞			
24⅞	14½	Vetco Ofshre	9	23⅝	23½			
18	9⅛	VictLeN .20b	47	10¼	10¼			
98⅞	52	VicLceN pf 3	2	56	56			
35½	22¾	Viewlex	16	26⅝	27			
35¼	20	Vikoa Inc	34	32	32			
37	9¼	Visual Electr	17	10	10¼			
13	6	Vocalme .25	29	6⅝	6¾			
29⅝	20	Vogt Mfg 1e	2	27	27			
26½	10⅛	VolMerch .20	62	16¼	16¼			
12¾	5⅞	Vulc Corp .20	34	9⅝	10			
11⅞	6¼	Vulc Inc .30	7	7½	7½			
		W						
20⅞	10½	Wabash .20	51	17⅞	18½			
30¼	18⅝	Wackhnut .30	17	27	28⅛			
20	9⅛	WadelEx .50f	7	10¼	10¼			
52⅝	14⅝	Waltham Ind	62	15⅝	15⅛			
120	45⅝	Wang Labs	34	106	106½			
61½	49⅝	Wang Lab wt	12	53½	53⅝			
17⅞	6	Ward Fds wt	8	8⅛	8¼			
25½	12½	Wards Co .40	1	13	13			
11	6	Watsco .16	2	6⅞	6⅞			
39⅝	19⅝	Weil McL .44	83	28¼	29			
18¼	10⅝	Weiman Co	25	13⅝	14⅛			
15⅝	6⅛	WeldTob Am	14	7⅛	7⅛			
18⅝	9½	Westates Pet	119	11½	11⅞			
11⅞	5½	Westby Fash	34	7⅜	7⅜			
11¾	4⅝	Weszec Corp	80	4⅝	4⅝			
52	35½	WhlnlHot .20	46	43	43			
23⅝	9⅛	Wn Nuclear	24	11⅛	11⅝			
20⅞	9¼	Westrn Orbis	5	11⅝	11⅝			
54	38	West Un Intl	7	50½	50⅞			
38⅜	19	Wheelab .60a	67	38⅛	38⅛			
89	56	Wheel pf1.50	z50	93	93			
18	11	Whitaker .50	5	13	13			
16⅞	10⅛	Whippany .60	1	11⅛	11⅛			
9¼	3½	White Eagle	38	4⅛	4¼			
11⅝	5⅞	Whitehall El	27	7⅛	7⅞			
37	21¼	Whiting 1.50	7	22½	22⅞			
18⅛	6	Whittaker wt	82	8⅝	8⅝			
11⅞	3¾	Wichita Ind	27	4⅛	4⅛			
20⅛	8¾	Willcox Gibb	63	16⅞	17⅛			
45	29¼	Wmhouse	2	43⅝	43⅝			
16	7⅝	Wilshire .52f	53	8½	8⅝			
37¼	19	WilsonCo 1.35	13	21¼	21⅞			
13⅞	6¼	Wilson Co wt	16	6⅝	6⅝			
12⅝	6⅝	Wilson Bros	2	8⅝	8⅝			
19⅝	8¼	Wilson Ph .50	6	10⅝	10½			
21¾	9½	WilsonSpf .60	22	11¼	11⅝			
11⅝	3⅜	WilsonSpf wt	3	4⅝	4⅝			
15⅝	10	Winkelmn .40	2	13⅝	13⅝			
26¼	12	Wolv Ind .30	13	12½	12½			
26⅝	11¼	Woodind .15d	15	14½	14⅝			
3⅛	2	Wool Ltd .12g	5	2 3-16	2 3-16			
28⅝	16¼	Worx Wr .60	8	20⅛	20¼			
5⅛	2	Wright Harg	40	2⅛	2⅛			
17⅝	7⅛	Wyandin .20p	10	8	8			
20¼	8	Wyle Labs	65	10⅝	10⅝			
25⅝	9⅝	Wyoming .60	44	11⅝	11⅝			
		Y						
23½	16¼	York Ra .20g	4	18⅝	19			
		Z						
18	8⅝	Zero Mfg .10	24	9⅝	10			
55	33⅝	ZimrHom .24	28	38⅝	39⅛			
14½	6½	Zion Foods	4	7⅛	7⅛			

Western Australian Mineral Fund

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds

Amax 6½-82	86	87
Amoco 6¾-83	90	91
Armco In 7¼-80	94½	95½
AustriEl 6¾-82	91¾	92¾
AvonProd 6¼-81	88	89
BancoNaOb 7½-74	90	91
BEC 7-73	97½	98½
Bendix 8-79	98¼	99¾
Borg War 8-79	98¼	99¼
BrenAuto 6¾-77	92½	93½
Caisse Nat 6¾-82	87½	88½
Celanes 6¾-82	90	91
ChevronO 6⅛-72	96½	97½
ChevronO 7-80	96	97
Chrysler 7-84	92	93
ContOil 7-80	95	96
Copen City 8-84	96½	97½
Copen Tel 6¾-82	88¼	89¼
CutlerH 7½-80	94¼	95¼
Cyanamid 5¾-80	88	89
Denmark 6¾-82	90	91
El & Mus 6¾-82	89½	90½
Eur C&S 6⅞-87	91	93
Eur InvBk 6¾-80	92½	94½
ENI 6¾-88 June	92½	94½
ENI 6¾-88 Nov	92	94
Eriksberg 6¾-82	92½	93½
4 Seas. ww 7¼-84	101½	.03
GenMills 7-80	92	93
W.R.Grace 5¾-88	84	85
Grangesb 6⅞-87	88	89
Honda 7½-81	96½	97¼
Honeywell 6-81	90¼	91¼
IcelandAlu 6¾-82	91	92
IntIncFund	900	920
IntUtil w/w 6¾-78	93	95
Kawasaki 7¾-73	98¾	99¾
Leasco 7-74	93¼	94¼
Mexico 7-82	85¾	86¾
Mitsubishi 7¾-73	99½	100½
MobilInt 7-86	94½	95½
Nabisco 6½-82	91½	92½
NacFin 7¼-82	87¼	88¼
N.Zealand 6¾-79	95¼	96¼
NipponEl 7½-81	91¼	92¼
NipponPet 7½-73	96¾	97¾
NorskHyd 6⅝-82	89¼	90¼
Occidental 7½-84	92	93
Olivetti 6¾-82	91	92
Ooorand 6½-82	85½	86½
Oslo 6¾-77	95	96
Oslo 7¼-73	98¾	99¾
PhilIntF 6½-79	94¼	95¼
Portugal 6⅞-77	94½	95½
Proc&G 6½-83	91¾	92¾
Quebec Hydro 8-74	96¾	97¾
Renault 6½-82	88	89
Rockwell 6⅞-73	95½	96½
Roll-Rijn 6¾-82	87¼	88¼
S.F.E. 7-74	96½	97½
Shell Intl 6½-79	92½	93½
S.N.C.F. 6½-85	87½	88½
Siemens 5½-79	102¼	103¼
Simca 7-82	88½	89½
Sumitomo 7¾-73	98¾	99¾
Teledyne 7-73	98	99
Teled 6½-83 w/w	97¼	98¼
TransalpF 6¾-83	89	90
TransoG 7-81	91½	92½
T.R.W. 7¾-83	91½	92½
Zapataw/w 6¾-80	95	96

Convertible Bonds

Amoco 5½-84	87	89
Amro 5½-89	95	97
Apco 6-89	102½	103½
AKU 4¾-89	93	95
Alusuisse 4¾-87	97	99
Ambac 5½-83	85½	87
AmCan 4¾-88	92	94
AmTob5¼-88	102½	104
Asahi 6¼-84	100½	102½
Ashland 5-88	88	89½
BurmaO 5¼-88	87	88½
Chevron 5-88	97	98½
Chrysler 4¾-88	84	85½
Cummins 5-88	97	93½
Denny's 5½-89	78	80
Equity Fd 5¼-89	104½	106
EastKodak 4½-88	97	98½
Firestone 5-88	99	100½
Ford 5-83	83½	85
GenElec 4¼-85	85½	87
GenFoods 4⅝-82	100	102
Hitachi 6¼-84	102¼	103¼
I.S.E. 5-88	101	102½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	101	102
J. Logan 4¾-83	93½	95
WaltKidde 5-89	90	91
KLM 5¼-88	97	99
Komatsu 6¼-84	102½	104
Kubota 6⅛-84	96½	97½
Lasco 5-88	90	91½
Leasco 5-89	70½	72
LTV 5-88	58	59
Levin Town 5-88	64	65½
MarMidland 5-88	101½	103
Miles 4¾-93	111½	112½
Mitsui 6½-83	99½	101
Motorola 4½-83	95	96½
MurphyO 5-89	67½	69
Nabisco 5¾-88	101½	102½
Owensill 5-77	103½	105
PanAm 5¼-88	86½	87½
Pepsico 4½-81	111	112
PhilMor 4½-88	103½	104½
PhilMor 4¾-89	97½	99
Phil'Lamp 4¾-83	110½	112
R.C.A. 5-88	96	97½
ReynMet 5-88	91	92
SCM 5¼-89	83½	85
Searle 4¾-88	93	94
Texaco 4½-88	84½	86
Tyco Int 5-84	66½	68
Utahint 5¾-83	120½	122
WardFood 5¼-88	90½	92
WarnLam 4½-88	120½	122

Sterling-DM Bonds

Ireland 7-81	94	96
N.Zealand 6¾-82	93½	95½
SiraKvine 7¼-83	94	96

Unit of Account Bonds

BancoFom 5.50-78	91	92
CassaMez 5½-78	87	88
Cavado 7⅝-80	95½	96½
ComFedEl 6½-86	87	88
Copen Gr 5¾-84	89	90
Copen City 6¾-76	98	99
Copen City 6⅝-80	93	94
CUI 6¾-77	98	99
Escom 7⅝-78	95	96
Eur C&S 5¾-86	91	92
NorgesK 5½-83	94	95
Redernes 6⅝-80	97	98
Reed 6¾-83	90	91
Sacor 6¾-76	99	100
Sacor 6¾-77	99	100

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	97.91	93.18	112.65
Previous	97.91	93.23	113.45

Bank Stocks

	Bid.	Asked	Prev. Bid.
Bank of Am S.F.	68½	68⅝	68⅝
Bank of N.Y (new)	49¾	50½	50
Fiduciary Tr	80	88	80
First Nat. Boston	73½	74	73¼
U.S. Trust Co	64½	66½	64½

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	118.60
AlgemBank	272
AmroBank	57.30
A'damRubb	48
Billiton	152.20
Fokker	441
Heineken	183
H.V.A.	63
Holland-Am	94
Hoogovens	109.20
I.O.S. Ltd	$12½
I.P.I.	$10¼
K.L.M.	191
Ned.Kabel	288
Philips new	66.80
Robeco	249.50
Rolinco	234
RoyalDutch	158.80
Unilever	122.60
VerMach	85.20

IOS Mgt new	$37
Mar&Spen	54/4½
MetalBox	48/-
Nicholas	16/-
RandMines	148/9
Rank-Org	113/-
Rhokana	33/6
Rolls-Royce	24/9
RootesA	5/6
RoyalDutch	23¼
R.T.Z.	117/9
Shell	69/6
Tube Invest	67/3
Union Corp	187/6
Vickers	26/10½
WarL3½	38⅝
West Deep	81/3
West Drief	123/9
West Hold	146/10½
West Min	127/-
WoolW	16/1½

Brussels

Arbed	3,750
Ast.d.Mines	1,944
Cock-Ougree	1,604
Electrobel	5,180
Lambert	1,598
Petrofina	2,146
Ph.Gevaert	1,650
Soc.Générale	13,050
Un.Minière	1,882

Milan

Fiat	3,576
Finsider	703
Generali	81,000
Italsider	1,055
LaRinasC	380
Montedis	1,095
Olivetti	3,430
Pirelli	3,380
SniaVisco	3,959
Terni	260

Düsseldorf

AEG	253.50
AugThyssen	104.50
BASF	227.90
Bayer	199.50
Commerzbk	338.50
Cont.Gummi	156
Daimler-Benz	450
Demag	200
Deut.Bank	426
DresdeBank	354.50
Gels Bergw	98.50
Hoeschter	261
Hoesch	83.50
Karstadt	424
Kaufhof	322
KHD	200.10
Lufthansa	—
Mannesman	161.50
Metallgesell	576
RheinStahl	129
RWE new	250.80
Siemens	273
Volkswag.new	—
Veba	193.10

Paris

AirLiquide	425.50
Béghin	210
BNCI	—
Can.Pacific	415
C.G.E.	459
C.S.F.	126.50
Citroën	122.10
CieBancaire	511
Créd.Comm	159.20
Créd.Lyonn	—
De3eers 109	50.30
EssoStand	153.80
Fin.Par.BP	249.70
Fr.Pétroles	223
IBM	2,201
ImpOil	95
IntNickCan	247.80
Mach.Bull	106.20
Michelin	1,551
Mobil	316.20
OmniumPét	250
PathéMarc	61
Péchiney	205.10
Peugeot	246
Radio Techn	182
Rhokana	24.60
Rh.Poulenc	233
Rio Tinto	83.90
RoyalDutch	267.50
St.Gobain	157.50
Schneider	232
Shell	124
Simca	88
Soc.Générale	23.75
SuezCieFin	394.50
Thomson	173.20
Ugine-Kuhl	191.10
Young3½%	—

London

Anglo-AmCp	65/7½
Anglo-AmIn	25⅝
BarclayBank	76/4½
BeechamGr	64/1½
Bowater	52/4½
BritAmTob	103/9
Brit.Oxygen	9/9
Brit.Petrole	119/6
Brit.LeyM	12/-
Charterec	55/9
Courtaulds	29/-
Daggafont	2/6
DeBeer Def	69/9
Decca Rec	60/4½
Distillers	22/7½
Dunlop	32/10½
EMus.Ind	51/7½
FreeStGed	116/10½
GEC	25/1½
GlaxoGr	83/-
C Univ.St	56/6
Guinness	29/1½
Hawker-Sidd	36/6
Hudson-Bay	153/9
ImpChemic	57/6

Zurich

AC Fischer	1,490
BrownBoveri	2,145
Ciba Reg	10,000
ElektWatt	2,050
Hoff-Roche	172,000
MetColumb	1,450
Nestlé bear	3,370
Saurer	1,825
Sodec	174
Sulzer	4,125
Un.B.Suisses	4,450

*Ex-dividend.

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GROWTH FUND GUIDE

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices on Nov. 18, 1969

	Bid	Ask
devlah M	87.48	87.46
Decat Inc	11.51	12.58
Delaware	14.21	15.53
Dens Tr	8.58	9.37
David Shr.	3.72	4.88
Doami F	6.39	7.00
Dresal	17.35	17.35
Dreyf Fd	13.59	14.87
Dreyf LV	13.72	14.92
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	10.95	11.97
Growth	13.66	14.93
Incom	6.33	6.89
Spect	11.60	12.68
Stock	15.19	16.60
Chart	13.93	15.23
Egret	13.86	15.07
Emrg. Sc	8.21	8.97
Energy	13.64	13.64
Entprse	8.69	9.50
Equity	9.92	10.84
Envt Gth	18.85	20.66
Essex	17.45	
Everst In	14.74	16.13
Explor	25.71	27.51
Fairfd	11.78	12.87
Farm Bu	11.43	11.43
Fed Grth	14.53	15.88
Fid Cap	10.01	10.13
Fid Fund	17.21	19.34
Fid Trnd	26.47	29.15
Financial Prog.:		
Dynm	6.89	7.51
Indust	4.37	4.71
Incom	6.36	7.50
Vent	8.78	9.55
FstF Va	11.45	11.51
Fst InGth	10.40	11.40
Fst InStk	9.15	10.00
Fst Multi	9.98	10.74
Fst Nat	7.82	8.55
Fst Siera	unavail	
Flet Cap	8.18	
Flet Fnd	4.61	
Fla Gth	7.45	8.14
Fnd Gth	5.92	6.47
Foundrs	8.53	9.32
Founsa	11.86	12.90
Franklin Group:		
Com St	6.88	7.54
DNTC	10.75	11.75
Util	6.49	7.11
Incom	2.20	2.41
Freedm	8.66	9.46
Fd InMut	10.41	10.41
Fund Am	10.05	10.98
Gen Sec	11.59	11.59
Gibraltr	14.25	14.25
Group Sec:		
Aero Sc	8.87	9.72
Com St	12.83	13.99
Ful Ad	8.77	9.59
Grth Ind	22.31	22.98
Grypm	16.58	18.12
Guardn	25.23	25.23
Hamilton:		
HFI	4.47	5.37
Gth	9.77	10.61
Hanovr	1.42	1.54
Harbor	9.22	10.08
Hartwll	15.78	17.16
H&C Lev	12.36	13.37
Hedg Gor	8.41	9.41
Hedge	13.85	14.23
Heritge	3.59	3.38
[illegible]	1	
Hubsmn	7.07	7.75
ISI Gth	5.64	6.16
ISI Inc	4.63	5.06
Impact F	4.54	[illegible]
Imp Cap	10.45	11.38
Imp Gth	7.76	8.48
Inc FdB	7.21	7.88
Indernd	10.70	11.69
Ind Trnd	13.55	14.81
Industry	6.53	7.14
[illegible]		
[illegible]		
Inv Gold	9.35	9.35
[illegible]		
Inves Bos	12.47	13.63

	Bid	Ask
Investors Group:		
IDS ndi	5.41	5.83
Mut	11.14	11.22
Prog	5.22	5.67
Stock	20.05	21.79
Select	9.01	9.47
Var Py	8.45	9.15
Ivy Resh	5.08	5.55
Istel	22.45	24.36
Ivest	15.83	17.27
Ivy	9.13	9.13
J Hncock	8.70	9.46
Johnstn	23.01	23.51
Keystone Funds:		
Cus B1	18.96	19.79
Cus B2	19.97	21.81
Cus B4	7.35	8.31
Cus K1	7.39	8.07
Cus K2	5.44	5.96
Cus S1	18.43	20.09
Cus S2	10.43	11.44
Cus S3	8.02	8.75
Cus S4	5.56	6.03
Polar	4.90	4.93
Knickb	7.32	8.02
Knick Gt	12.22	13.38
Lex Grth	9.93	10.91
Lex Invst	9.91	10.83
Lex Resh	16.29	17.79
Liberty	6.54	7.15
Life Stk	5.70	6.25
Life Inv	7.32	8.45
Ling	6.01	6.57
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	41.59	41.59
Captl	12.21	12.21
Mut	15.13	15.13
Manhtn	7.82	8.55
Mass Fd	11.39	12.45
Mass Gth	13.13	14.35
Mass Tr	15.02	17.51
Mates	6.15	6.15
Mathers	12.77	12.77
McDon	9.46	10.37
MidA Mu	6.95	7.60
Moody Cp	15.78	16.59
Moody's	14.16	15.50
Morton Funds:		
Grwth	11.30	12.39
Incom	4.11	4.52
Insur	5.84	6.38
MIF Fd	8.54	9.34
MIF Gth	5.94	6.42
Mu Cmp	5.44	5.95
Mu Omha	11.72	12.09
Mut Shrs	15.52	16.02
Mut Trst	2.06	2.06
NEA Mut	11.38	12.41
Nat WSec	10.25	11.02
Nat Ind	11.40	11.40
Nat Invst	8.47	9.31
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	10.77	11.77
Bond	5.59	6.10
Divid	4.43	4.84
Grwth	5.63	6.12
Pf Stk	6.55	7.07
Incom	5.53	6.04
Stock	8.57	9.20
Nat West	7.19	7.86
Nel Grth	10.27	11.16
Neuwth	25.88	25.88
New Wd	13.55	15.25
NY Vent	unavail	
Newton	16.92	18.50
Noreast	15.52	15.52
Oceagn	8.42	9.20
Omega	8.54	8.55
100 Fd	14.72	16.09
101 Fd	5.85	6.71
One Wms	14.58	15.95
O'Neil	15.82	16.03
Oppnhm	7.15	8.15
Pace Fnd	12.14	12.27
Penn Sq	8.21	8.31
Pa Mut	9.26	9.36
Phila	15.39	16.82
Pilgrim	10.04	10.97
Pilot	7.97	8.73
Pine St	11.06	11.06
Pion Ent	8.46	9.25

	Bid	Ask
Pion Fnd	13.43	14.70
Plan Inv	12.12	13.25
Price Funds:		
Grwth	26.40	26.40
N Era	10.02	10.02
N Hor	27.81	29.81
Pro Fund	10.91	10.91
Provdnt	4.80	5.25
Puritan	10.19	11.14
Putnam Funds:		
Equit	10.29	11.29
Georg	14.72	16.09
Grth	11.33	12.38
Incom	8.21	8.97
Invest	7.67	8.60
Visto	10.71	11.72
Voyagd	8.79	9.61
Rep Tech	5.21	5.69
Revere	13.58	14.84
Rosenth	7.77	8.49
Salem Fd	6.83	7.52
Schustr	16.63	18.20
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	16.35	16.63
Spcl	35.38	35.38
Bal	15.75	15.75
Com St	11.69	11.69
Sec Div	11.30	12.21
Sec Equit	3.88	4.24
Sec Inv	6.01	6.75
Selec Am	10.47	11.56
Sel SpecS	16.81	18.38
Sh Dean	22.13	22.13
Side	11.41	11.41
Sigma	10.77	11.77
Sig Inv	12.16	13.29
Sigma Tr	9.72	10.62
Smith B	10.19	10.19
Swn Inv	8.71	9.42
Scdr Gt	8.59	9.19
Sover Inv	14.54	15.72
StFrm Gt	5.30	5.79
State St	52.30	52.50
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	11.37	12.90
Fiduc	7.70	8.44
Scien	4.87	5.34
Stein Roe Fds:		
Bal	21.13	21.13
Cap Op	15.78	15.78
Stock	15.00	15.00
Sup InGt	7.75	8.47
Supinst	10.13	11.35
Supr Gr	11.80	12.90
TMR Ap	21.74	23.74
Teachrs	10.43	11.37
Technl	6.68	7.32
Techsco	8.45	9.38
Technol	7.67	8.38
Temp Gt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Towr MR	7.01	7.68
Tran Cap	7.95	8.64
Trav Eq	15.45	16.82
Tudor Fd	[illegible]	[illegible]
TwnC Gr	4.27	5.15
TwnC Inc	4.81	5.25
Unif Mut	12.59	11.69
Unitd	unavail	
United Funds:		
Accm	7.87	8.55
Incom	14.77	16.14
Scien	8.35	9.13
UFd Can	8.50	9.29
Value Line Fds:		
Val Ln	8.13	8.91
Incom	6.28	7.09
Spl Sit	7.99	8.56
Vnes spl	8.65	9.45
Vanarbl	8.37	9.15
Vangd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ver InsP	5.57	5.51
Viking	[illegible]	[illegible]
WL Morg	10.42	11.32
Wall St In	12.20	13.33
Wash Mu	12.21	13.39
Wellgtn	12.15	13.29
West Ind	8.27	8.94
Whitehall	15.65	15.49
Winsp Fd	10.50	11.48
Windsor	9.64	10.55
Winfield	6.07	6.63
Wisc Fd	7.51	8.21
Worth	3.10	3.39

	High	Low	Last	Chge
INDUSTRIALS				
14190 Abitibi	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—⅛
5575 Acklands	12	11¾	11¾	—⅛
1350 Alsta	43	42⅞	42⅞	—¼
20 Argus	20	20	20	
2743 Argus pf C	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+⅛
1210 Atl Sug	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
2706 Bk Nova S	25½	25	25½	+¼
20 B C Forest	35¾	35½	35¾	+⅛
2075 Calg Pow	24½	24⅛	24½	+⅛
285 Can Malt	23½	23½	23½	—½
200 Can Pack	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
803 Cdn C Wrt	1.05	1.00	1.05	+.05
2605 Cdn Hydro	17¼	17	17⅛	—⅛
5449 Cdn Im Bk	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
9480 Cdn Ind Gas	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
14155 Capitow Div	3.90	3.85	3.90	—.05
345 Chemcell	9⅛	9	9⅛	—⅛
2795 Colum Cel	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
2600 Con Build	1.85	1.75	1.75	—.05
21535 Consum Gas	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+⅛
4015 Crush Int	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
875 Cygnus A	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
150 Cygnus B	7½	7½	7½	
1580 Dom Fdrs	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+¼
710 du Pont Can	26⅛	26	26	
185 Dylex Div	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
1974 Falcon	156	154½	155	
100 Fam Play	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
2175 Fed Grain	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
650 Fraser	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
1050 Gt L Pap	26	25½	26	+1
175 Gt W Life	122	120½	122	—2
608 Greyhd Can	13⅛	13	13	
430 Guar Trust	11½	11⅜	11½	—⅛
4412 Gulf Can	19	18⅞	19	+⅛
1540 Hawk Sid	3.15	3.10	3.15	
1484 HB Oil G	44	43	44	+1½
2410 Hur & Erie	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
4 Inusmin	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
4680 Ind Accept	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
675 Inglis	14	13⅞	14	—⅛
1170 Inland Gas	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
8836 Int P Line	22½	22	22½	—⅛
4001 Inv Grp A	11½	11⅜	11⅜	

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Chge
475 Algoma	14⅞	14½	14⅞	
529 Asbestos	26¾	26½	26½	+½
8846 Bank Mont	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
535 Brinco	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
114 Can Cement	29½	29½	29½	—½
358 CAE Ind	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
850 Cdn Indust	14¼	14¼	14¼	
555 Cdn Int Pow	29¼	28¾	28¾	—½
762 Con Bath	24	24	24	
785 Dom Text	13¼	13½	13½	—½
900 Imp Tob	13½	13⅜	13½	+⅛
1780 Jam P Svc	56	56	56	
525 Laur Fin	7	6¾	7	+⅛
1951 Price Co.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
6445 Royal Bank	24¼	23⅝	23⅞	—⅛
167 Royal Trst	28½	28½	28½	—½
458 Steinberg A	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	—⅛
1820 Vetco Ind	43	42⅞	43	
1355 Zellers	13¼	13	13	—¼

Total sales 1,273,880 shares.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices on Nov. 18, 1969

	High	Low	Last	Chge
220 Jockey Cl	4.95	4.95	4.95	—.05
516 Lebatt J	30½	30⅛	30⅛	
415 Lk Ont Cem	2.95	2.95	2.95	
574 L Secord	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
4434 Loblaw A	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
1045 Loblaw B	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
885 Loeb	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
2500 MacM Bl	34⅛	34	34	—⅛
210 Maple Mill	16¼	16	16	—⅛
5240 Moore	36⅛	35¾	35¾	—⅛
4600 Norand	35⅛	34⅝	35	
4271 Nor Ctl G	16	15⅝	15⅞	—⅜
3985 OSF Ind	11	11	11	—⅛
2430 Oshawa A	28½	27¾	27¾	—⅞
350 Pembina	22⅛	22	22	—1
1303 Petrofina	17	17	17	—⅛
28202 Revenue Prp	3.05	2.95	2.95	—.05
975 Rothmans	20	19⅞	20	
3003 Seaway Mult	12½	12	12	
2205 Shell Can A	28⅛	27⅞	28	
2350 Simpsn Ltd	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
1075 Simpsns A	30	29⅞	29	
316 Slater Stl	14	13⅞	14	
4517 Steel Can	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	—⅛
260 Sper Pet	41	40⅞	41	+⅛
7920 Texaco Can	25⅛	25	25	—⅛
5356 Tor Dm Bk	24	23½	23⅝	—⅛
1970 Trad Group	12½	11⅞	12⅛	+⅜
1154 Trans Can	32½	32¼	32⅜	—⅛
5125 Trans Mt	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	
125 Un CarbCan	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅜
10615 Un Gas Can	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
733 Un O Can	42	42	42	+2
200 Versatile	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
355 Weston Intl	13	12½	13	+½
6750 Weston A	24½	23½	24	—½
2075 White Pass	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
MINES				
1500 Advocate	2.45	2.39	2.45	+.10
100 Agnico	1.20	1.20	1.20	+.04
150 Aunor	2.89	2.82	2.88	+.10
6607 Bath Cop	19.25	18.62	18.75	—.75
100 Bralor	2.85	2.80	2.80	—.05
24275 Brun MS	9.20	8.83	9.20	+.70
5100 Cadillo	3.55	3.55	3.55	—.05
1950 Can Tung	1.35	1.35	1.35	—.05
1380 Cassiar	17.25	17.12	17.12	—.12
1353 Chimalcy	3.25	3.25	3.25	—.05
1450 Coch Will	.78	.78	.78	+.01
12651 C Morris	5.75	5.30	5.50	+.40
11952 Conwst	13.25	12.75	12.75	—.42
8733 Coppcrf	1.73	1.69	1.73	—.04
1275 Cronit	14.12	14.00	14.00	
1216 Den's	47.75	47.00	47.75	+.75
4220 Dickens	2.60	2.50	2.55	
5196 East Sull	7.50	6.55	7.50	
1414 Endako	15.37	15.20	15.20	+.12
750 Gortdm	5.25	5.20	5.00	—.05
1425 Granisle	16.12	16.00	16.00	—.12
6250 Gunnar	1.45	1.40	1.45	
610 High Bel	4.75	4.65	4.75	+.10
285 Hollinng	31.75	31.25	31.50	+.25
850 Intl Hall	4.75	4.65	4.75	—.25
9409 Int Mogul	20.50	19.87	20.25	+.37
21250 Km Korie	3.80	3.70	3.80	+.05
2944 Kerr Ad	14.25	13.62	14.00	+.37
46490 L Dufft	17.37	16.25	17.37	
810 La Luz	12.12	12.00	12.12	+.12
3760 Leitch	2.59	2.55	2.57	+.04
350 LL Lac	2.26	2.25	2.26	+.06
1000 Macassa	1.65	1.64	1.65	+.10
7700 Madsen	1.46	1.45	1.46	+.01
12315 Mattag	26.75	25.75	26.12	—.62
800 Newcon	7.25	7.25	7.25	+.05
14050 New Imp	3.35	3.20	3.25	
1200 Nihgate	14.60	14.37	14.59	
11850 Opem	14.50	13.75	14.37	—.25
8250 Orchan	4.40	4.20	4.40	+.25
1030 Pamour	2.40	2.33	2.33	+.03
853 Patino	47.75	47.50	47.50	
950 Pine Pt	40.00	39.50	39.50	—.50
2405 Placer	45.87	45.25	45.87	+.37
1309 Rayrock	1.25	1.20	1.20	—.03
21156 Sherritt	19.00	18.62	18.62	—.37
420 Silscoe	3.10	3.10	3.10	
2880 Steep R	4.50	4.45	4.45	—.10
1327 Sullivan	8.25	8.25	8.25	+.10
19458 Teck A	8.00	7.55	8.00	+.40
4110 Tribag	1.37	1.33	1.37	
803 Upp Can	2.55	2.51	2.51	—.09
29220 W Mines	3.50	3.00	3.25	+.15
1800 Willroy	1.02	1.00	1.02	—.02
3250 Yk Bear	7.90	7.65	7.75	—.10
Oils & Gas				
2935 Alminex	5.90	5.75	5.85	+.10
3785 Cen Del	13.87	13.25	13.87	+.37
2500 Clark C	3.45	3.35	3.45	—.05
4175 Dynam	1.97	1.92	1.92	—.05
1200 Gt Plain	27.27	27.00	27.00	+.50
4250 Nat Petro	3.85	3.75	3.80	
1570 Num OG	7.73	7.60	7.60	—.05
10000 Perro	1.10	1.06	1.07	—.03
20500 Petrol	1.64	1.50	1.64	+.14
19050 Place G	1.99	1.86	1.99	+.06
1475 Ranger	11.75	11.50	11.50	—.25
2000 Scepter	3.75	3.65	3.65	—.05
9400 Triad	4.80	4.55	4.55	—.25
16575 W Decal	8.85	8.20	8.65	+.35

Total sales 2,978,000 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

Nov. 18, 1969

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	555	Matsu E. Ind.	943
Canon Cam.	415	Matsu El. Wks	1,160
Dai Nip Prnt.	561	Mitsub Hv Ind.	61
Fuji Photo	454	Mitsui & Co.	119
Fuji Bank	[illegible]	Mitsukoshi	260
Hayakawa E.	515	Nippon Elec.	355
Hitachi	153	Shiseido	909
Honda	155	Sony Corp.	4,715
C. Itoh	118	Sumitomo Bk.	245
Jap. Air Lines	1,515	Taisho Marine	115
Kao Soap	225	Takeda Chem.	447
Kansai El.	601	Teijin	71
Kirin Brewery	152	Tokyo Marine	218
Komatsu	206	Toyo Rayon	128
Kubota I. Wks.	215	Toyota Motor	367

...n Stock Indexes

			1969	
	Test.	Prev.	High	Low
	125.7	125.6	128.6	107.2
	92.19	93.60	102.20	91.53
	175.96	177.24	177.24	149.45
	390.3	391.7	520.1	357.4
	152.45	152.07	193.73	140.07
	75.55	76.56	75.06	60.42
	130.6	131.9	135.9	101.7
	604.43	604.74	638.17	545.29
	166.59	165.95	168.59	142.73
	2168.21	2155.14	2168.21	1745.83
	349.7	350.4	383.7	318.6

(r) Old.

...ean Gold Markets

Nov. 18, 1969

	Open	Close	Change
......	37.77	37.45	—0.40
......	37.85	37.47	—0.35
...ol...	38.59	38.29	—0.69

...n per ounce.

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened with two no-trump, on a hand that was substantially too good for a one-bid, but did not justify a game-forcing opening. The weakness of the spade suit is not a valid reason for rejecting the no-trump opening: it is more important to describe the strength of the hand than to worry about a particular suit.

North has an obvious raise to three no-trump, and in normal circumstances the North-South hands will produce 10 or 11 tricks. However, the circumstances cease to be normal when West leads the club jack and East discards a heart. South wins with the ace in his hand, preserving the king as an entry to dummy, and sees that he will need two spade tricks.

With planning, South can make his contract against any defense and without any guessing. At the second trick, he must lead the five of spades from his hand and play the eight, nine or ten from the dummy. If this loses to the ace, the two spade tricks are immediately available.

If dummy wins the trick, a lead to the queen establishes the second trick. And if East wins with the jack, as he will in the diagramed situation, it is an easy matter for South to overtake the queen with the king at the earliest opportunity to establish the necessary tricks.

Notice that South would have been much worse off if he held the spade king and dummy the queen, for the overtaking play is not available.

NORTH
♠ K1098
♡ 852
◇ 743
♣ K83

WEST
♠ A42
♡ J6
◇ Q105
♣ J10976

EAST
♠ J763
♡ Q10943
◇ J982
♣ —

SOUTH (D)
♠ Q5
♡ AK7
◇ AK6
♣ AQ542

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	H	A	T		C	A	R	O	M		A	S	T	O
L	I	M	A		E	T	U	D	E		S	O	Y	D
A	F	A	R		L	I	N	E	S		K	U	R	D
D	I	S	O	U	I	E	T		D	E	F	I	E	S
			U	L	A	R		B	A	T	O	R		
		A	P	I	N		D	E	M	U	R	R	E	D
A	R	E	N	A		W	O	V	E	N		E	X	O
M	I	R		J	A	M	E	S		L	I	E		
U	S	N		B	E	T	E	L		D	U	E	T	S
R	E	A	L	I	Z	E	D		E	N	D	S		
		M	A	K	E	R		C	O	B	H			
C	O	B	W	E	B		C	O	N	T	I	N	U	E
U	N	U	M		E	C	L	A	T		N	E	C	K
S	I	C	E		L	O	A	T	H		G	A	L	E
E	T	O	N		S	E	N	S	E		E	R	A	S

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CIPCIN

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(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: QUILT BAKED DIVIDE POLLEN
Answer: *This guy's obviously not a pro*—AN AMATEUR

BOOKS

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BER RUSSELL, 1944-1969, Volum

Simon & Schuster. 339 pp. Illustrated

Reviewed by Godfrey Hodgson

IN terms of the reader's enjoyment, and also in terms of literary achievement, this final instalment of Bertrand Russell's autobiography is a disappointment. It is sharper in tone, thinner and less varied in material, less rich in texture. It has less charm than the first two brilliant volumes, and more that will grate on most readers.

As he approaches the living present, Russell himself points out, "unavoidable reticences" become more frequent. That is understandable. But it does deprive the third volume of appalling frankness about the writer's sexual and emotional life which gave the first two books so much of their interest and also so much of their truth.

And of course, most of Russell's truly titanic energy in the last twenty years has gone into his lonely campaign to convince us that we are on the edge of nuclear catastrophe. A very great proportion of this volume is concerned with nuclear disarmament and the other metapolitical subjects which largely have replaced Russell's interest in mathematics, in sexual and social reform, and in education. This is the book of the prophet of Plas Penrhyn, who from his beautiful home in the Welsh mountains warns the dwellers in the cities of the plain of the wrath to come. It is not comfortable reading.

It is also an excessively skimpy book, many readers may well feel: only four chapters and those spaced out with letters. The list of Lord Russell's correspondents is as impressive as in the earlier volumes, but on the whole the letters are the solemn kind that eminent men or their private secretaries exchange on great subjects. With one exception, they, too, are a disappointment after the wittier, more informal ones in the earlier volumes.

From an Ex-Wife

The exception is the extraordinarily touching and beautiful series of letters in which Russell's Philadelphia-born first wife, Alys, who in 1949 had not seen or written him for the 39 years since he left her, confesses calmly and without rancor. "My friends have always known that I loved thee more than anyone else in the world . . ." She sends him—not in self-pity, but so that he may censor it if he wishes—a passage from the memoirs she is writing, in which she describes how in the intervening years she sometimes caught a glimpse of him through the uncurtained windows of his Chelsea house, reading to the children that she had not been able to give him and she adds: "But my devotion makes no claim, and involves no burden on thy part, nor any obligation, not even to answer this letter."

I have dwelled on the book's faults, for it is only fair to warn the reader that if he expects the glow of pleasure and amusement which I got from the two volumes, he is going to pointed. But he will ing a mistake if, as warned, he is warne even at his most Bertrand Russell has right to be listen seems to me both Russell's total homen mensely praisewort having discovered write an autobiogra surprised most peopl both funny and ch resists the temptat loved, and returns what must surely book to the favour larity of his wildern

Between Hope a

It is a mistake miss the seriousness conviction, or to be about his motives said, as he did in Trafalgar Square ir John Kennedy and millian were "the people that ever l history of man." I tainly giving way fair exaggeration off from his own dards of charity abieness. But giv conviction, after de the danger of American nuclear p not being altogethe however wrong and his words may now

But it is not for jeremiads that, in imperfections, this should be read. I Russell remains one few men alive wh inherited the confi naturally, and earn to adopt without tone that can only ed in the old-fash tive "noble."

Take the passage face to this volum says that he is with the issue b and fear undecide done what I coul "to add my smal an attempt to tip on the side of hop been a puny effort forces. May oth where my generati is not for his No his *Principia Mat* for the enemies h that Russell dese spect. Surely it h has taken it for gr life that it was his a part of the resp the whole future and never doubte small but finite m ile in his power t future. There a men, and fewer s write as well as h

Mr. Hodgson is ton correspondent don Observer for : He is one of the a American Melodra count of the 1968 campaign. He is Sunday Times of wrote this review fo ington Post.

CROSSWORD

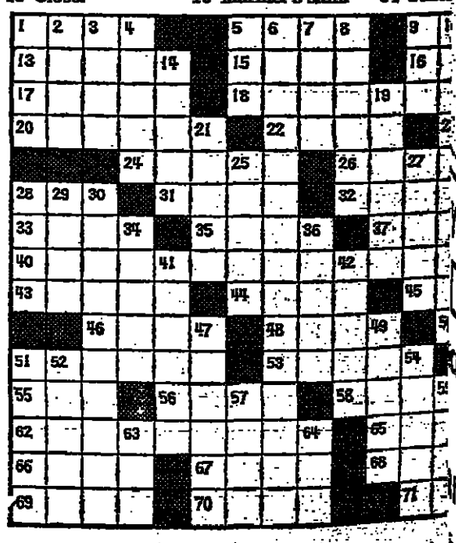
By B

ACROSS

1 Disguise.
5 Relatives of scenes.
9 Old name of Huesca, Spain.
13 With.
15 Load for a gun.
16 Carrots' friends.
17 Street show.
18 Short news item.
20 Nautical ropes.
22 Church court.
23 Man's nickname.
24 Basketball maneuver.
26 Frome and others.
28 Evil.
31 Hodgepodge.
32 O'Casey.
33 Upon.
35 Within: Prefix.
37 Loops, in anatomy.
40 Man who cashed in on rain.
43 Facial expression.
44 Dissenters of 1860's.
45 Form of address.
46 Close.
48 Hat part.
50 Parisian's few.
51 Testimonial-dinner feature.
53 Fortification.
55 Before: Prefix.
56 River in Portugal.
58 Make practicable.
62 Persons of mixed descent.
65 Sedate.
66 Drinks.
67 Tiny insect.
68 Like some seals.
69 Colors.
70 Great number, informally.
71 Mother of Castor.

DOWN

1 Planet.
2 Oriental servant.
3 Grievous.
4 Joints.
5 Snake.
6 Famous sister.
7 Spanish bull.
8 Components of a country.
9 Phone girl: Abbr.
10 Mariner's skill.
11 Table
12 Bonfi left
14 Arriv
19 Frend
21 Kind resis
25 Some the ir
27 Pend
28 Choi
29 Smal
30 Over
34 West volca
36 Old S card
38 Swiss
39 Big-b
41 Resp
42 Stage devic
47 Frenc town
49 Parsi
51 Weag
52 Prig
54 Brazi
57 Hoos
59 Open
60 Fibbe
61 Norse
63 Beast
64 Stitch



Game Pa
ONE
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The 'Fifth Horseman' and College Football

An Argument for Giving Players Voice in Running Their Teams

By Robert Lipsyte

YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—The ...rsemen of the college football ...se—Injury, Ineligibility, Fumbles ...efeat—have gained an added ... The fifth horseman is called ... and he comes costumed as an ...r demonstrator, a pot smoker, a ...ights activist, a mutton chop side- ...d highly infectious, and so coaches ...about the country have been drop- ...layers who would be good enough ...t on homecoming day, and either ...tely tightening discipline or going ...ater lengths to understand and ...mize with this varsity generation. ...nding on his bent, the coach may ... 14 players off his squad, as did ...Eaton at Wyoming, or overtly join ...m in a demonstration, as did Joe ...len at San Jose State. In both ... players wanted to wear black ...ds to protest the racially discrim- ... practices and theology of the ...n Church, which operates Brigham ... a football rival in the Western ... Conference. In each case, the ... sincerely felt he was protecting ...erests of his team and school of ... football and the way of life that ... claim it reflects.

...very simple to take a broad gen- ... and about the right of a football ... to protest. There are two basic ... One has it that the football ... is a student and a citizen with ...institutional right, perhaps the responsibility, to express his opinions about politics, university government or the running of the team.

Total Dedication

The other maintains that the player on scholarship has assumed a specific obligation to the school and team that demands total dedication, and that the educational value of playing football is based on selfless submission to discipline, the will of the group and the authority of the coach.

Those who believe a football player should become involved in dissent often make it impossible for him to avoid it. In the case of black protest, particularly on a predominantly white isolated campus with a vigorous black student union, a black football player is under enormous pressure to stay with his brothers.

With more and more outside groups available for support and financing, the threat of losing a scholarship is less than it once was. And as the dissent grows, fewer schools will allow their athletic departments to treat athletes like wild-cat strikers.

On the other hand, those who demand an athlete's total dedication to football and the coach's rule are often those who broke a dozen conference regulations to recruit the boy, and promised him a campus life that never came true.

The coach who sneers at the radical Political Science professors who lead and manipulate students without caring about them as individuals, is often the man who dispenses pills and novocaine before a big game and tapes the injured in the name of character. He wants to win games, but no more than his players.

Because the goal of the coach and the team is the same—to win—there is no reason why we should not consider the active involvement of players in the running of the team. This is what campus radicals call "power to the people" and what athletic officials call "anarchy." Actually, it is a little bit of democracy in one area of the university where it might work very well.

First of all, the players—who would be selected after tryouts in which all would vote—might elect the coach. Most coaches would have no problem keeping their jobs, and would avoid the situation facing Jim Owens when a number of his University of Washington players and an assistant left the team over a "loyalty oath."

Second, the players might have a voice in the scheduling of games. Schedules are often made so far in advance that the equality of the matchup is gone when the schools finally meet. Humiliation, injury and disgust with football are some of the byproducts of mismatches.

Third, the players might have a voice in ticket prices, equipment, safety measures and the rules of conduct and training they would follow through the season.

The arguments against such participation are often more emotional than reasonable, and have to do with a tradition that was, after all, built up because a lot of people loved the game and worked hard for it. Obviously, college athletes would seek and examine the advice of trainers and coaches; unquestionably they would take into consideration the costs of the program. The semi-professional quality of some college football might suffer, but then it has been that aspect of the program which has created so much of the present hypocrisy and conflict.

The situation in the Western Athletic Conference may be cleared up well before any long-term solutions are considered. One shrewdly cynical WAC member remarked privately the other day that one of two pragmatic solutions was expected: either the schools would stop recruiting black football players, or they would persuade the Mormons to experience a revelation that could lead to a more liberal interpretation of scripture.

Associated Press.

UNENTITLED—Jean Josselin, 30, who once unsuccessfuly fought Curtis Cokes for vacant world welterweight title, lost European title in September to Austrian Johann Orsolics and his French title when he was stopped in the sixth round by Roger Menterey (right).

...tball Ratings

WRITERS' POLL

...The Associated Press

...votes, records in parentheses awarded on 20-18-16-14-12-10-8-6 etc. basis.)

...State (31) (8-0)	736
...(7) (8-0)	685
...as (5-0)	536
...State (8-0)	544
...ern Cal. (8-0-1)	456
...(5-0-1)	350
...ard (5-1)	283
...Dame (7-1-1)	254
...sas (7-1)	249
...na State (8-1)	240
...Ga. (7-2)	214
...gan (7-2)	178
...ippi (6-3)	141
...ard (6-2-1)	88
...a (7-1-1)	67
...ska (7-2)	43
...Virginia (8-1)	37
...ton (7-2)	29
... (9-0)	6

...receiving votes: Air Force, ...Georgia, Wyoming.

COACHES' POLL

...United Press International

...points on 10-9-8 etc. basis.)

...State (33)	346
...(2)	285
...State	228
...Texas	215
...ern Cal.	187
...ard	184
...sas	163
...ana State	92
...Dame	71
...ssee	42
...n	33
...Texas	22
...ippi	18
...ard	17
...gan	6
...ska	4
...ia	4
...ton	3
...Alaska	2

U.S. Judge Denies Suit by Wyoming Blacks

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 18 (AP).—Federal District Judge Ewing T. Kerr denied yesterday a motion calling for immediate reinstatement of 14 black athletes to the Wyoming football team. The players were kicked off the team a month ago for taking part in protest demonstrations.

In his decision, Judge Kerr ruled against a three-judge panel to review the case and another motion for a temporary restraining order. The decision came after a hearing last Monday in which testimony was heard from University of Wyoming president William D. Carlson and four of the 14 dismissed athletes.

An attorney for the 14 black athletes said he would appeal the judge's ruling. William Waterman, an NAACP attorney, said he planned the appeal to the tenth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver.

Waterman said he was a "little surprised" at the decision to dismiss a $1.1 million damage suit against Wyoming.

The 14 blacks were kicked off the team Oct. 17 by coach Lloyd Eaton, who said they broke an athletic department rule prohibiting participation of athletes in protest demonstrations.

The rule has since been relaxed. It now permits athletes to take part in protest activities as long as they don't carry on the activities in practices or games.

The 14 had appeared in Eaton's office Oct. 17 wearing armbands in connection with a planned protest against Brigham Young University's ties with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. The blacks said they were protesting the Mormon Church's restrictions on permitting Negroes to hold high offices in the church's hierarchy.

Judge Kerr said he felt Eaton had acted in the best interest of the team's welfare and said: "Any coach has certain inherent powers to discipline, regulations and training."

Since the dismissal of the 14 athletes, of whom six were starters, the Cowboys have lost three of four games.

Softball Dinner

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Leon Zitrone, French sports and political TV commentator, addressed the annual awards banquet of the Franco-American Softball League last night at the American Legion Grand Ballroom. U.S. Embassy representative Genta Hawkins and Hugh Wagner, league president, presented more than 25 medals and eight trophies to teams, players and league officials.

El Cordobes' Hat Back in Big Ring

CORDOBA, Spain, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—Matedor Manuel Benitez, "El Cordobes," has made his peace with one of Spain's seven major bullring owners after a dispute which kept him out of Spain's most important rings all season.

"El Cordobes" and rising young star Sebastian "Palomo" Linares refused to accept pay cuts imposed by "Los Siete Grandes" (The Big Seven) unless the impresarios lowered ticket prices.

As a result they were banned from big rings and have fought the 1969 season at small towns and villages for percentages of the take, while some major rings remained half empty.

Over the weekend, "El Cordobes" signed contracts here with Teodoro Canores, one of the Big Seven, for fights next year.

Swiss Choice Is Sion

BERN, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—The Swiss Olympic Committee has chosen Sion as Switzerland's official candidate for the 1976 Winter Olympics. Sion, capital of Valais Canton in southwest Switzerland, received 31 votes and St. Moritz, which staged the Winter Olympics in 1928 and 1948, received 13. The venue of the 1976 Olympics will be decided by the international Olympic Committee meeting in Amsterdam in May.

Pro Roundup

Patriots Have Chance to Play In Super Bowl

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (NYT).—The Boston Patriots in the Super Bowl? It could happen because of the system to be followed in the post-season playoffs. The second-place teams in the American Football League divisions qualify for the playoffs this year and meet the first-place teams of the opposite division. Although they are now last in the Eastern Division with a 2-8-0 won-lost-tied record, the Patriots could qualify for second place provided they continue to win in a favorable scheduling environment and the Houston Oilers continue to fritter away their opportunities. The Oiler record is 4-4-2, but ties do not count in the standings.

If the Pats, who have won two of their last three, manage to win their final four games and the Oilers lose three of their final four, Boston's final figures would be 6-8, .429, and Houston's 5-7, .417. Then all the Patriots have to do is to beat the Western winner, the Chiefs or the Raiders, in the semi-finals; beat either the Chiefs or the Raiders or the Jets for the AFL championship, and they are in the Super Bowl.

The Miami Dolphins (2-7-1) and the Buffalo Bills (3-7-0) also are candidates. But the Dolphins' two key players, Bob Griese at quarterback and Nick Buoniconti at middle linebacker, have knee injuries and may miss some more games. The Bills, who have improved lately, face the most difficult schedule. They must play Kansas City (9-1), which none of the other Eastern teams have to do.

The Browns are concerned about Bill Nelsen's throwing arm. The radial nerve is aggravated, and the arm occasionally goes dead briefly, which means Jerry Rhome in for Nelsen for a series or two. It happened in the last two games. "We've got to get going with our running game," says Nelsen. "We've got the ability. We can't depend on throwing all the time."

Roman Gabriel did not like the Astroturf at Franklin Field, where the Rams had a terrible time with the Eagle defense. "It's like throwing from a pitching mound," he said. "You're up on that crown and it's like throwing downhill. I was (passing) high all day." The center-of-the-field crown is 18 inches higher than the sidelines to permit rain to run off.

Comment from Merlin Olsen, the Ram defensive tackle, to Jim Skaggs, the Eagle guard: "If you don't quit holding me, I'm going to break your back." ... Jerry Smith and Brig Owens were called up for National Guard duty in connection with the Moratorium weekend in Washington at 5 a.m. Saturday and released at 9 a.m. Sunday. But they played, and played well, for the Redskins on a minimum of sleep.

After the Washington-Dallas game, Sonny Jurgensen turned his Mercedes upside down when it struck a curb. Jurgensen, who has been in auto accidents before, said he was taking the baby-sitter home. He was not hurt and his facial abrasions came from football, when earlier he tackled Chuck Howley of the Cowboys, who had intercepted one of his passes.

Joe Kapp, whose quarterbacking had drawn rave notices, was knocked out of the box against the Packers following Doug Hart's 85-yard intereception return in the second quarter. Kapp had completed only four of 11 passes when coach Bud Grant replaced him with Gary Cuozzo for the rest of the game. No one seemed upset.

Said Grant, "It's like putting in a relief pitcher." Added Kapp, "I have complete confidence in Gary."

John Brodie finally helped to beat Baltimore for the 49ers. He had been the losing quarterback 13 straight times since 1962. Steve Spurrier was the quarterback when the 49ers first beat the Colts last month. Kezar Stadium fans even cheered Brodie for a change when he completed 29 of 37 passes for 290 yards and two touchdowns.

Formula One Drivers Shift Gears

By Alex Frere

LONDON, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Some surprising changes have been announced by Formula One teams about their drivers for next season following the introduction to Grand Prix racing of the new English-built March.

The March works team has signed New Zealander Chris Amon, who had an unfruitful season with Ferrari this year, and Swiss Jo Siffert as their No. 2 driver. Sources said Siffert had turned down a substantial offer from Ferrari to join the new March team after five years' driving for private entrant Rob Walker.

March's hopes for the 1970 championship were raised when Ken Tyrrell decided to run a two-car March team and signed world champion Jackie Stewart to lead it. Tyrrell has not yet named his No. 2 driver, but reliable sources tab Frenchman Johnny Servoz-Gavin.

Tyrrell and Stewart were a winning combination for the French Matra team this year. But sources said they decided not to continue with the French team next year because Matra has decided to use its own engine—which Stewart predicted would not be competitive compared with the current widely used Cosworth-Ford unit. The March cars will be powered by the Cosworth-Ford engine, which dominated Formula One racing this season.

Courage Kept

Briton Piers Courage, another driver who reportedly has turned down a Ferrari offer, plans to stay with the Frank Williams team. But he retains a link with Italy by driving another newcomer to the Formula One scene—a Ford-engined De Tomaso.

Matra, meanwhile, will rely on this season's No. 2 driver, Jean-Pierre Beltoise, to pilot its new, compact V-12. Should Servoz-Gavin move to the Tyrrell team, Henri Pescarolo is favored to take over the No. 2 car.

Almost the only team with no surprise drivers next year is McLaren's, with New Zealanders Bruce McLaren and Denny Hulme teaming up once again in a new Formula One McLaren.

Belgian Jacky Ickx has changed from Brabham to Ferrari, which has still not announced whether it will have a No. 2 driver.

BRM has signed only Jackie Oliver, and Rob Walker has yet to announce a replacement for Siffert.

Walker said he wasn't worried, however. "There are still a couple of former world champions unsigned for next year."

He was referring to Britons Graham Hill and John Surtees. Hill, still in a hospital with injuries to both legs incurred in the U.S. Grand Prix at Watkins Glen in September, remains a doubtful starter for next season. Surtees's plans are unknown.

Lotus appears likely to retain Austrian Joachim Rindt as its main driver and use John Miles, who this year served as a test driver for its four-wheel-drive model, in the No. 2 spot. Reliable sources predicted Italian-born American Mario Andretti would be used whenever free of racing commitments in the United States.

But when the season opens at Kyalami, South Africa, next spring, the new Formula One March now appears to be the major force in the field, with at least three top Formula One drivers in its cockpits.

El-Shafei Turns Pro

DALLAS, Nov. 18 (AP).—Ismail El-Shafei of Egypt has signed a professional tennis contract with Championship Tennis Inc., Mike Davies, executive director of the pro tennis organization, announced today. Davies said El-Shafei, 22, would begin play on the pro circuit next year.

French Investigate Big Plungers Who May Have Made Tiercé Killing

PARIS, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—The French horseracing betting board announced yesterday it had blocked five million francs (900,000) in winnings on a race as an investigation probed whether big betters had broken rules.

The blocked winning bets were on the popular weekly "tiercé," in which betters have to forecast the first three horses to finish in a given race.

In the race which led to the probe, the tiercé paid odds of 1,559 to one in a race at Auteuil on Nov. 2.

The largest stake allowed for any one persons on the tiercé is 60 francs ($10.80) and bets cannot legally be made in another person's name.

The investigation was started by the horseracing authority in the Paris area after betting officials suspected that these rules had been broken on the Nov. 2 race, with big betters playing thousands of francs on the winning combination.

...otre Dame and King Cotton Drain Other Bowls

By Shirley Povich

...HINGTON, Nov. 18 (WP). ...e announcement that Notre ...has accepted an invitation ... in the Cotton Bowl there ... more than meets the eye. ...scends any simple judg- ... the Irish to reverse their ...al policy of the last 44 ... Even now the reverberations ...tting around the football ...reaching into other post- ...bowls and into the board ...of the television networks, ...er giant industries.

...stant winner, in addition ...e Dame's treasury, which ...attened by nearly $350,000 ...on Bowl revenues, is the Columbia Broadcasting System. The prospect of the Irish vs. Texas, or Irish vs. Arkansas moves the Cotton Bowl up spectacularly as the rating champ of all the bowl games, and makes it a windfall bargain for CBS.

The CBS network is paying a mere $500,000 for the Cotton Bowl TV rights, compared to the $1.4 million NBC is paying for the Rose Bowl, which now must acknowledge the Cotton Bowl's chant of "We're No. 1." With Ohio State's unbeaten powerhouse ineligible to play in the Rose Bowl, the Pasadena game can only offer the Pacific Coast champion against a Michigan team that is already twice beaten and is headed for Saturday's apparently awful mismatch against merciless Ohio State, or Purdue.

Flushed Out

The other important bowl games, the Sugar, Orange and Gator Bowls, likewise must suffer by the comparison with Notre Dame's venture into the Cotton Bowl against either unbeaten Texas or unbeaten Arkansas.

The ABC network, which sponsors the Sugar Bowl and will show Mississippi against the loser of the Texas-Arkansas game Dec. 6, is already aware of its reduced attraction. Carroll H. (Beano) Cook, college football co-ordinator for ABC, made this mournful appraisal of the new situation: "Now our network has to go against 55 million Catholics who will be watching the Irish in the Cotton Bowl."

Some of the nation's big spenders on network television advertising have been made pretty unhappy, too. Chrysler, Gillette and Eastern Air Lines will be paying bigger prices as national TV sponsors of the now-inferior Rose Bowl contest. Buick, American Air Lines and All-State Insurance had the good luck of having signed up a year ago as sponsors of the Cotton Bowl.

One Break for ABC

Another instant impact of Notre Dame's decision is the elevation of the game between Texas and Arkansas to near-epic importance.

ABC, which telecasts the weekly college games, did get lucky, or was omniprescient last summer when it decided to shift Texas-Arkansas from an early October date to Dec. 6. ABC will unquestionably have a big audience on Dec. 6, but after that must give over the winner to CBS and the Cotton Bowl and retire to the Sugar Bowl with the loser.

Notre Dame officials have said that the proceeds of the Cotton Bowl game will be earmarked for construction of academic facilities for minority groups and scholarships.

Coach Ara Parseghian has long been bowl-minded, but not until Notre Dame encountered its admitted financial squeeze did the South Bend officials re-evaluate their bowl position.

So, a certain desperation in the funds department has persuaded Notre Dame to abandon its lofty attitude toward post-season games adopted in the same era that the still-adamant Ivy League colleges said no more bowl games. But when there was sore need for new buildings and new programs, the Irish were tempted.

Hall Ends Retirement, Signs Pact With Blues

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18 (UPI).—Vezina Trophy-winning goalie Glenn Hall has come out of retirement and signed a two-year contract with the St. Louis Blues. He will join the National Hockey League club in about two weeks, the Blues announced last night.

Hall, 38, signed the contract during a visit to St. Louis last week. He came to accept the Vezina Trophy, awarded to the best goalie in the NHL. He and Jacques Plante, the other Blues goalie, shared the award. Contract terms were not announced.

...ies Rated 1-2-3 ...World Tennis

...YORK, Nov. 18 (AP).—...ns are 1-2-3 in the world ...rankings, announced by ...ennis Magazine. Rod Laver ... first. The rankings are ...n a poll of writers and ...ters throughout the world. ... who won the four major ...ships—Australian, French, ... Wimbledon—was an over- ... choice for No. 1. Then ... Tony Roche, Australia; ...ewcombe, Australia; Tom ...the Netherlands; Ken Rose- ...Australia; Andres Gimeno, ... Fred Stolle, Australia; ... Ashe, U.S.; Roy Emerson, ... and Cliff Drysdale, South

...rvard-Yale Game Paris Celebration

The annual dinners of the French Harvard and ... Clubs will be held jointly at the Hôtel Prince- ...Galles, at 7 p.m., Saturday, November 22nd. ...les are invited. Live broadcast of 2nd half of ...ball Game. Music. Cost of dinner and wine: ...55 per person.

For Harvard: Contact D. Carter — 073.2420.
For Yale: Contact G. Esterling — 265.1990.

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ABA Results

Monday Night

Kentucky 127 (Carrier 30, Dampier 21), Washington 120 (Barrett 28, Card 25).

New Orleans 115 (Moreland 22, J. Jones 22), Pittsburgh 109 (Washington 34, Williams 22).

Unretiring Pancho Defeats Plotz in British Indoor Open

WEMBLEY, England, Nov. 18 (AP). — Pancho Gonzalez, 41-year-old veteran from Los Angeles, came out of his brief retirement today and handed a tennis lesson to Hans-Joachim Plotz, the West German No. 3.

Gonzalez won, 6-3, 6-2, in the $48,000 British Open covered courts championship on the new-style matting surface at Wembley.

Pancho announced two months ago that he was not competing in any more tournaments.

"I really did intend to retire," he said, "but they kept asking me to come back and play again. I guess I just had to."

After Plotz had wrapped up one game in the second set with an ace, the old master called for a net cord judge and refused to play until one had been obtained.

Pancho's agility amazed the crowd of about 800. He leaped about to retrieve what appeared to be impossible shots and his cleverly angled returns often left Plotz standing.

Ron Holmberg, the contract professional from Dallas, was upset, 6-3, 3-6, 2-6, by David Lloyd, one of Britain's young hopes.

Lloyd will be bidding for a place on the British Davis Cup team after Mark Cox and Graham Stilwell turn professional next February.

MEN'S SINGLES

(First Round)

Stephen Warboys, Britain, d. Gerald Battrick, Britain, 6-3, 6-4; Roy Emerson, Australia, d. Ion Tiriac, Romania, 11-9, 6-3; David Lloyd, Britain, d. Ron Holmberg, U.S., 3-6, 6-3, 6-2; Pancho Gonzalez, U.S., d. Hans-Joachim Plotz, West Germany, 6-3, 6-2.

Nikki Pilic, Yugoslavia, d. Andres Gimeno, Spain, 11-9, 11-9.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

(First Round)

Billie Jean King, U.S., d. Nell Truman, Britain, 7-5, 7-5; Annette Du Plooy, South Africa, d. Rosemary Casals, U.S., 6-3, 6-4; Françoise Durr, France, d. Robyn Lloyd, Britain, 6-3, 6-3; Virginia Wade, Britain, d. Helen Gourlay, Australia, 7-5, 6-3; Ann Jones, Britain, d. Joyce Williams, Britain, 6-3, 8-4; Julie Heldman, U.S., d. Mary Ann Curtis, U.S., 6-3, 6-1.

The Scoreboard

AUTO RACING—At Machynlleth, Wales, European champion Harry Kallstrom of Sweden, in an Italian Lancia, clowed in on Royal Automobile Club's Round-Britain rally leader Bjorn Waldegaard, also of Sweden, who is in a Porsche. Kallstrom whittled Waldegaard's five-minute margin to less than two minutes. Close behind came Carl Orrenius of Sweden in a Saab, followed by Britain's Tony Fall, Lancia; Sweden's Tom Trana, Saab, and Rauno Aaltonen of Finland in a Japanese Datsun.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

Onward, Juggernaut!

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — Rumors that the Pentagon is planning to build a monstrously huge new airplane are being spread through the country on an ugly flood of anonymous postcards. A typical one, which arrived in this office the other day, is postmarked Suffern, N.Y., and reads as follows:

"The Pentagon is developing a new aircraft. It is 250 miles wide and 325 miles long and will require 2,500 miles for a runway. For this purpose we will have to subdue and level Canada. It will lift 10 feet off the ground and crash-land in Siberia, clearing the entire Soviet Union as far west as Moscow. It is said to be the most humane method of spreading freedom because there will be no radioactive fallout."

This, of course, is a vicious distortion that may be part of a calculated campaign by those indifferent to American security to turn public sentiment against the XB-303. The truth about the XB-303—more familiarly known among its proponents by the affectionate nickname "Juggernaut"—is far less dramatic than this whispering campaign would have us believe.

It will not be 250 miles wide, nor 325 miles long. Nor will it require a 2,500-mile takeoff run. Far from it. As now conceived, the length of its fuselage will be only 30 miles. This will be studded, at regular one-mile intervals, with a series of 22 wings, each having a wing span of a mere 45 miles.

Each wing will support 38 jet engines slightly larger in diameter than the dome over the basilica of St. Peter's in Rome. With its 836 engines, Juggernaut will generate enough thrust to lift to an altitude of 2,000 feet after a takeoff run of only 900 miles.

Juggernaut, in its present modest design, has been on the Pentagon's weapons-development schedule for the past two years and, therefore, is not something new that the public need be alarmed about. What should disturb the public, rather, is the question why President Nixon has been so slow to push Congress for development funds.

The Pentagon, following its usual pattern in such affairs, has already released the customary intelligence estimates indicating that the Russians may be working on a Juggernaut, and public relations men from a number of underfinanced aircraft companies have already pointed out that the Chinese Communists may be less than three years from attaining Juggernaut capability.

Despite this terrifying evidence of an imminent Juggernaut gap, President Nixon has made only one response to the Pentagon's urgent appeal for a go-ahead. This was his Aug. 10 letter to the joint chiefs of staff suggesting that it would be easier to obtain public support for the $400 billion needed to draw up the blueprints if its name were changed from Juggernaut to "Savior."

In the opinion of responsible men who have to live with the nightmare of what American life would become on the weak end of a Juggernaut gap, Mr. Nixon is far too concerned about its diplomatic and domestic political implications, especially considering that Congressman Mendel Rivers is perfectly capable of ramming it through an ever compliant Congress regardless of how passionate the dissent may be.

The major political issue involves locating the 900-mile runway. The Air Force wants a path taking it northward across several prairie states into Canada, whence it would be conveniently aimed over the pole toward the Soviet Union.

The State Department, with its customary genius at finding excuses for inaction, insists that it would be folly even to request Canadian cooperation. The alternative—a north-south route taking the XB-303 over Mexico—has been urged by the Narcotics Bureau, which is unhappy about Mexican laxity in marijuana control.

The "liberals" will doubtless raise the usual carping objections about costs. No one says that Juggernaut will not be expensive. Could anything be more expensive, however, than finding ourselves Juggernautless in a world with one billion Chinese who had attained Juggernaut capability?

"Hickok, James Butler (1837-1876). . . . A man of great courage and strength, sworn to uphold the law in some of the wildest and most lawless districts of the border, he killed many thieves and outlaws, and recovered many hundreds of stolen horses and mules . . ."

—Encyclopedia Britannica.

The Men of the Wild West —Heroes or Villains?

By Anthony Goodman

Detail of a sculpture by Frederic Remington.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18 (Reuters).—America's Wild West—built up in books and films as a land of sharpshooting heroes—has been debunked as a corrupt and rotten underworld.

Some of the West's legendary characters are the victims of author Peter Lyon's new book, "The Wild, Wild West" (Funk and Wagnall).

Wild Bill Hickok, heroic marshal of Abilene, was a gambling womaniser who gunned down unarmed men, Mr. Lyon says. And Belle Starr, bandit queen of the West, was probably murdered by her own son with whom she had committed incest, he claims.

Mr. Lyon says of the Old West: "Manifestly, it was an underworld, corrupt and rotten. Its heroes, vaunted for their courage, in fact showed only the rashness of the alcoholic or the desperation of cornered rats.

"They were popularly supposed to have honored the Wild West's so-called code, which forbade the shooting of an unarmed man, and likewise the shooting of an armed man until he had been faced and warned of the peril in which he stood."

But in his study of some of the Wild West's most famous characters, Mr. Lyon writes: "Hickok made his reputation by killing two unarmed men and then mortally wounding a third unarmed man who was running for his life. Jesse James at least twice murdered unarmed bank tellers, not because they offered resistance but when they were cowering at the bandit's feet," according to Mr. Lyon.

Referring to two of the West's most revered characters—Marshal Wyatt Earp and Bat Masterson—Mr. Lyon says "these two differ sharply from other wild, Wild West heroes in that they rarely fired their six-guns in anger.

"They were both sly, cunning, cautious men, who learned early that shooting might reap a bloody harvest . . . in their time the killer and outlaw were dying out, to be replaced by the confidence man. Confidence men rarely kill—they are too artful."

Both men were professional gamblers. They had their eye on the accumulated pay of Texas cowboys who sought solace from the dusty trail in the bars, casinos and brothels of frontier towns.

James (Wild Bill) Hickok was drawn from the same mold, though more addicted to gun play. In one incident, according to the book, he gunned down one man from behind a curtain, shot a second from behind a door and mortally wounded a third man as he ran for his life.

Appointed Marshal

On the strength of his reputation, he was appointed marshal of Abilene in April, 1871. At the time, he was earning his living by gambling at a saloon called the Alamo.

Following his appointment, Mr. Lyon writes, "he slung two six-guns from his hips, he thrust a knife in the red sash he affected, he cradled a sawed-off shotgun in his arms. In this fashion he occasionally patrolled the streets. But only occasionally.

"Most hours of the evenings he could be found at the Alamo, gambling with the cowboys. Most hours of most nights he had business in Abilene's red-light district, locally called the 'Hell Hole of Women.'"

One rowdy night, a few months after his appointment, Hickok heard someone running toward him. He wheeled and fired—and found he had shot his own deputy. Six weeks later, he was relieved of his official duties.

Writing of Myra Belle Shirley, known as Belle Starr after her marriage to a Cherokee Indian named Frank Starr, Mr. Lyon dscribes her as a "horse thief, cattle thief, suspected robber of stagecoaches, constant concubine of, and protector of, desperate criminals."

She was shot in the back and killed near Eufaula, Okla., in February, 1889.

"She was probably slain by her son, Ed Reed, with whom she had had incestuous relations," Mr. Lyon writes. "He was angry with his mother, for she had whipped him after he rode her favorite horse without her permission."

Blasting those who perpetuate and exploit the glamorous but assertedly false image of frontier days, Mr. Lyon concludes: "Even granting the assumption that the purveyors of this sludge are concerned not with history but with legend, what a shameful and ghastly legend it is—to be despised, if not on the sufficient grounds of its ugly violence, then on the grounds of its even uglier vulgarity."

PEOPLE:

For Clothes, Mrs. Nix[on] Strictly Buys Americ[an]

Mrs. Nixon at a re[...]

During the first year of her husband's administration, Mrs. Richard M. Nixon has kept American fashion designers busy creating a wardrobe for her worth about $19,000. And the designers are delighted that she has made no known purchases from European houses, The New York Times reports. A survey shows these purchases: from Adele Simpson, 12 dresses for about $2,400; from Geoffrey Beene, two, for $800; from David Kidd of Marquise, five, for $1,490; from Harvey Berin, ten, for $3,500; from Malcolm Starr, ten, for $2,000; from Countess Alexander, 12, for $3,600; from Ruth Matthews, five, for $3,525; from Elinor Simmons at Malcolm Starr, three, for $600, and from Vincent Mignon, six, for $1,020. In addition Mignon has done about 45 dresses for the Nixon daughters, Tricia and Julie, priced at about $170 each.

* * *

Tightening up the official family ties. Nancy Hardin, 21, daughter of U.S. Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Clifford Hardin, and Douglas Rogers, 23, son of Secretary of State and Mrs. William P. Rogers, will be married Jan. 31 in the National Presbyterian Church, The Washington Post reported. The couple met January at the swearing-in ceremony for Nixon cabinet members. "Douglas took one look at Nancy and said 'let's get better acquainted with the Hardins'," Mrs. Rogers said. "But he's so shy he didn't have the nerve to ask her out until June." The future bride and groom are both law students—she at the University of Virginia, he at Yale Law School.

* * *

Still in Washington. During a 77th birthday party for former Ambassador Averell Harriman, Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin gave Harriman a small carved wooden bear inscribed: "To the American crocodile from the Russian bear."

* * *

And another birthday. Beyuk-Aga Kasumov celebrated his 133d on Monday, Tass reported yesterday. His 25th granddaughter was born the same day. Kasumov, an Azerbaijani who lives in Ali-Bairamly enjoys good health, sees and hears well, and grows rare flowers as a hobby, Tass said.

* * *

Sorry to keep bringing this up, but yesterday Gina Lollo-

brigida said she woul[...] George S. Kaufman on[...] Earlier his parents said [...] be Dec. 20.

* * *

A thoughtful, and [...] tious, but unidentified [...] Truck Driver wheeled [...] ing truck into a Tho[...] Ga., fire station, wait[...] the blaze was extinguis[hed] then continued on his [...] ed rounds.

* * *

A dog is still man's be[st] —and his best bet for [...] —when an avalanche [...] according to 200 delega[tes] 11 nations who met in [...] recently under the aus[pices] the International Com[...] for Alpine Rescue. Th[...] cluded that most moder[n] tific rescue gadgets are [...] in the majority of cas[es] that avalanche dogs, a[...] sonic probes, are still t[...] efficient life-savers.

* * *

From Shillong, India, [...] note on soaring pric[es] Brussels zoo is buying [...] ceros from the Assa[m] government for $13,00[0] what it paid for one in [...]

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ALCOHOLICS Anonymous meets Wednesdays, 9 p.m., American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay. Write: Box 101.

Buys on good used books at Geneva American Library ANNUAL BOOK SALE, November 21-22, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., 3 Rue de Monthoux.

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French-Italian, Spanish. F.10. Pupil's home. Wr.: Sarvil, 26 R. St.-Claude. Paris-3e

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INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

See page 8 for details of these and other key positions.

Bank Manager	$30,000
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Controller	France
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Recruiting and Training Managers	Rome
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This feature appears every Wednesday and Saturday along with many other job opportunities daily on this page.

HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL

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JET FLIGHTS TO U.S.A., $133; E. Africa, $180. Also Seattle, $176. Box 4,026, HT, 28 Gt. Queen Street, London W.C.2.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED Bilingual English-French executive secretary, working knowledge German, Italian, seeks permanent challenging position with responsibilities. Very good references. Please phone: PAS. 48-01, Paris.

MUNICH, English girl (24), BA honors (French-German), wishing to pursue studies, seeks part-time work, Dec.-April in exchange room/wage. Experience teaching (2 1/2 years), courier, secretarial, car driver. Box 4,133, H.T., 28 Gt. Queen Street London W.C.2.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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ENGLISH ENGINEER, 31, Grad. I. Mech. E., 9 years' international experience electronics, oil field, management, seeks challenging position, preferably Europe. Fluent French, fair German. Please write to: Box 6,446, Herald, Paris.

NORWEGIAN GIRL, 22, fluent in French, English and German, ex-air hostess, seeks interesting job in tourism, hotel, fashion. Prefer Paris, but willing to travel. Please write to: Box 24,489, Herald Tribune, Paris.

ENGLISH SECRETARY-RECEPTIONIST, speaking French, seeks job. Paris: DAG. 40-33. Box 6,460, Herald, Paris.

AMERICAN JOURNALIST, 23, experienced reporter, cinema critic and editor, seeks writing, or other creative position. Presently based in Switzerland. Write: Box 6,470, Herald, Paris.

AMERICAN SYSTEMS Analyst, living in Europe, BS in Business, 7 years EDP experience on large scale systems, excellent references, seeks similar position in Europe with U.S. firm. Write: Box 6,467, Herald, Paris.

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METRO ARGENTINE, société Franco-Américaine, moyenne importance, recherche secrétaire sténo dactylo Français, Anglais expérimentée, bon salaire, vacances Août. Paris, KLE. 90-18.

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DOMESTIC SITUAT[IONS]

SITUATIONS WANTE[D]

LADY'S MAID, fluent Englis[h] 25, references U.S.A. & Fr[...] job in American or English [...] country. Box 18,470, Herald [...]

FRENCH baby sitter speakin[g] available. Paris, 373-40-22.

AMERICAN STUDENT will [...] nights & weekends. Paris, 5[...]

FRENCH GIRL, 21, seeks au [...] U.S.A. care of 1 child only [...] details to: Box 18,457, Heral[d]

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GOVERNESS (Kindergarten [...] ploma), Swedish, 22, speak[s] seeks job in American or Eng[lish] Paris. Live out. Paris: ALM[...]

FEMME DE MENAGE cherche [...] par jour. LAPEGUE, 25 Rue d[...] Paris-10e.

FRENCH GIRL, 24, bilingual English, seeks au-pair job wi[th] can family. Can drive, cook, [...] care of children. Free mi[...] Miss F. Driesch, 33 Vlaande[...] Ostende, Belgium.

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YOUNG SPINSTER, with a child, seeks au pair work in Canada or U.S.A. for at [...] months. Salary $600 per mon[th] DUPLAIX, 11 Rue de la Mon[...] Geneviève, Paris-5e.

BABY SITTER AMERICAN. C[...] LIT 67-60 after 10:30 a.m.

AU-PAIRS, MOTHER'S HELPS, for Europe Baxter's Agenc[y] borough, England. Tel.: 627[...]

MORE CLASSIFIED PAGE 15

CLASSIFIED OFFICES

AUSTRIA: McKim White, Bankgasse 8, Rm. 215, Vienna 1. (Tel.: 63-84-06.)

BELGIUM: Miss van Tekelenburg, 62 Rue de Livourne, Brussels 5. (Tel.: 380784.)

BRITISH ISLES (incl. Ireland): 28 Great Queen Str., London W.C.2. (Tel.: 242 5593.)

FRANCE (Head Office): 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e (T.: 225-28-90.)

GERMANY: BOHN International KG, 6 Frankfurt/Main, Eschersheimer Landstr. 295. Tel.: 56 36 29 and 56 36 51. Telex: 04-14902.

GREECE: Alloloui & Co., P.O. Box 250, Athens (135). (Tel.: 624-807.)

ITALY: 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Roma. (Tel.: 673-437).

NETHERLANDS: A. Teesing, 68A Rubensstraat, Amsterdam. (Tel.: 727813.)

PORTUGAL: Rita Ambar, 32 Rua das Janelas Verdes, Lisbon. (Tel.: 672793.)

SCANDINAVIA: Mr. Ib Kolvig, 20 Kronprinsessegade DK, 1306 Copenhagen K. Denmark. (Tel. (01) 14 18 05).

SPAIN: Rafael G. Palacios, 7 Plaza Conde del Valle de Suchil, Apto. 204, Madrid 15. (Tel.: 257 3005.)

SWITZERLAND: Triservice Rufenacht, 4 place du Cirque, Geneva. (Tel.: (022) 24 22 74.)

U.S.A.: Arnold M. Obler, International Herald Tribune, 444 Madison Avenue, New York 10022.

OTHER COUNTRIES:
21 Rue de Berri, (Tel.: 225-28-90.) Paris-8e, FRANCE.

IT'S EASY AND INEXPENSIVE TO PLACE YOUR TRIBUNE CLASSIFIED

Fill in and mail this order form to the Internat[ional] Herald Tribune Office nearest you.

TEXT: (Count 34 letters, spaces or punctuation marks pe[r line] or approximately five words. White space charged [...] Abbreviations not accepted.)

Advertisement to appear ☐ 4 times consecutively ☐ 1[...]

☐ Please give me a box number and send replies to address below. Add one line to text.

☐ Please add my name an[d ad]dress to text. I will pay a rate below.

☐ Payment enclosed.

☐ Please bill me later.

(Orders sent from Hotel, APO, FO Box or other temporary addre[ss] must be prepaid.)

Local currencies accepted at dollar exchange rate shown in financial sect[ion]

RATES: *(Subject to 23.46% French tax if advertisement originates in F[rance])*

	Domestic per line	Comm[ercial] per [line]
Situations Wanted		
1 time	$0.90	$1[...]
4 consecutive times (minimum)	$0.67	$1[...]
(Example: Situations Wanted Commercial 4 lines × [...] × 4 insertions = $16.80.)		
All Other Categories		Per lin[e]
1 time		$[...]
4 consecutive times (minimum)		$[...]

Box service charge for forwarding replies $0.50 (to U.S.A. [...])

NAME ______

ADDRESS ______

TELEPHONE NUMBER: ______